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POETRY.

NAPOLEON AND THE BRITISH SAILOR.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

I love contemplating, apart
From all his homicidal story,
The traits that soften to our heart
Napoleon's glory.

'Twas when his banners at Boulogne
Armed in our island every freeman,
His navy chanced to capture one
Poor British seaman.

They suffered him, I know not how,
Unprisoned on the shore to roam;
And aye was bent his youthful brow
On England's home.

His eye, methinks, pursued the flight
Of birds to Britain half way over,
With envy: they could reach the white
Dear cliffs of Dover!

A stormy midnight watch he thought,
Than his sojourn would have been dearer,
If but the storm the vessel brought
To England nearer!

At last, when care had banished sleep,
He saw, one morning—dreaming—doating,
An empty h g-head, on the deep
Come shoreward floating!

He hid it in a cave, and wrought
The livelong day—laborious—lurking,
Until he launched a tiny boat,
By mighty working!

Heaven help us! 'twas a thing beyond
Description; such a wretched wherry,
Perhaps, ne'er ventured on a pond
Or crossed a ferry.

For ploughing in the salt sea field—
'Twould make the very boldest shudder;
Untarr'd—uncompass'd—and unkeel'd—
No sail—no rudder!

From neighboring woods, he interlaced
His scrry skiff with wattled willows,
And thus equipped he would have passed
The foaming billows!

The French guard caught him on a beach—
His little argos sorely jeering,
Till tidings of him came to reach
Napoleon's hearing.

With folded arms Napoleon stood,
Serene alike in peace or danger,
And, in his wonted attitude,
Addressed the stranger:—

"Rash youth! that would'st you channel pass,
With twigs and staves so rudely fashioned;
Thy heart with some sweet English lass
Must be impassioned!"

"I have no sweetheart," said the lad;
"But—absent years from one another—
Great was the longing that I had
To see *my mother*."

"And so thou shalt!" Napoleon said,
"You've both my favor justly won;
A noble mother must have bred
So brave a son."

He gave the tar a piece of gold;
And, with a flag of truce, commanded
He should be shipped to England Old,
And safely landed.

Our sailor oft could scantly shift
To find a dinner plain and hearty;
But never changed the coin and gift
Of Buonaparte.

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP PLOWING.—As the season is approaching when our farmer friends will start their plows, we deem the following article, which we find in the Telegraph, to the point at the present time:—

A farmer in this vicinity while plowing last fall, was asked by a neighbor, who, although he had a large farm, could scarcely support his family off of it, why he plowed so deep?

"Because neighbor," he replied, 'I plowed the same way last year, and the year before, and I found I plowed up a great deal of gold!'

"Gold!" exclaimed the amazed neighbor why how much did you plow up?'

"Well, some hundreds of dollars a year—and I did it in this way: my crops were twice as large where I plowed as deep as I now do in the same fields where I formerly plowed only to half the depth, and they take less manure, too.'

"I don't believe a word of it,' said the neighbor, disappointed in the gold digging. 'If that is the way you plow up gold, I am afraid you will never set the river on fire. I go for the good old way, and find it the best. There is little to learn in farming which those before us did not know.'

"Well, neighbor, you may do as you like, but I have tried both ways, and I am more than satisfied with the result. Indeed, by strictly persevering in it and other improvements, I shall nearly or quite double my profits, and all this excess I consider just so much gold plowed up in my fields.'

"Ah,' continued the neighbor. 'I see you are, from your notions, a book farmer, and belong to an agricultural society; but you'll find it won't pay in the long run, I think.'

"There's where you are in error, my friend, I am no book farmer—I belong to no agricultural society, though I mean to join one at the earliest opportunity."

TRANSPLANTING.—Lose no time now in transplanting whatever tree, shrub, plant or flower, you may wish to introduce into your grounds. Do not be over anxious to secure a large top to your fruit or ornamental trees, for should you succeed in sustaining the life of the tree, you gain nothing in the end. The tree that is pruned at the top to correspond with the loss of root, will make a more vigorous and beautiful tree in three years, than one that has been planted with its original top, no matter how carefully taken up. It is owing to this that so many evergreens are lost. They are generally the worst taken up trees, and are usually planted with tops entire, because 'tis a pity to cut off their beautiful tops.' Care enough is never taken to get all the roots of evergreens, and they should be planted with their roots in the sams position as they came out of the ground.

We once saw one hundred cedars lost, that were taken up from a rocky soil, with their roots running almost on the surface, and were planted deep, in their new habitation, but they sickened and died. Continue to plant out Strawberries, Raspberries, one year lost in planting is so much lost to yourselves and to your children, for the tree grows when you are sleeping.

SELECTED TALE.

From the Edinburgh Review.

BLIND WALTER.

A TALE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

You are all doubtless aware that Greenwich may be reached both by railway and steamer; and if you were there a few years ago, you might have remarked, near the steamboat pier, the hero of this narrative. He was then a pale, slight youth of sixteen, good-looking, but with that peculiar expression of countenance—half resignation, half anxiety—which belongs to the blind. He was quite blind—stone blind, and had been so from his birth. He had for about two years played the fiddle daily at the corner of a certain street. Every morning he was brought to his post by an old woman with whom he lodged, or sometimes by a little girl, her grandchild, who also brought his dinner at one o'clock, and brought him home to tea at six. He never asked money; but at his feet lay a small basket, into which half-pence poured pretty freely. There was a quiet uncomplaining manner about him; he was so neat and clean, that in the neighborhood he was a favorite, and all strangers admired him. But what was curious and pleasant to see was the respect shown him by all sailors, waterman, and old college-men.—Though he could not see, they always touched their hats to him, and said "Sir" when they wished him good morning or good evening. But then Blind Walter was the son of a captain in the royal navy, who had left him without a father at six years old. He had had a mother, but she was what is rarely found in this world, as I dare say you all know—a bad mother; and that is the worst thing that can fall to the lot of a child. She was not what the world calls wicked, but she was so really. She neglected her blind boy; she let him pick up his education how he could; and but for the kindness of an old musician, who took a fancy to him, and when his mother was out, fetched him to his house, he would have known nothing.

The musician was a poor old Italian, a gentleman in habits and feelings; and he taught the boy to speak Italian, to be tidy and clean, and to play the violin. Walter became passionately fond of music, which, when his mother made the discovery, rather warmed her feelings towards her child. She had him more neatly dressed than before, and took him wherever she went as a prodigy. Walter, who was an intelligent and pleasing lad, was universally liked.—He was petted and taken notice of, and soon acquired the manners of the society to which he was now introduced. The importance of early training and education, which perhaps just now may not be pleasing to some of you, was demonstrated in the case of Blind Walter. When he fell into other circumstances he never lost his graceful manners, his soft tone of voice—the surest marks of good breeding and good company; and he gained largely by it. But his fall was sudden and unexpected. His mother, the portionless daughter of poor, proud people of good family, whom Walter's father had married for her beauty, died deeply in debt; and the poor boy found himself alone in the world with nothing but his violin, saved from the creditors with much difficulty. They had been two years in Greenwich when this happened; and the father having been much liked by his crew—some of whom were now in Greenwich Hospital!—these old pensioners held council. They would have liked to send the boy, now their child, to sea, but his blindness was a serious drawback; they then advised him to try his fortune with the violin, and Walter, who had no other friends—his father having been an orphan, protected by one now dead—followed their kind advice. His first day's trial was wondrous in its result: all the college men came by quietly without saying a word, and threw in their half-pence; and Walter Arnott thanked God in his heart, while he thought gratefully of the poor Italian musician, some time dead, who had been the instrument of Providence in giving him the means of earning his livelihood. He took a neat, clean, but cheap room in the house of an aged widow, with an orphan grandchild, a girl of thirteen years old; and after paying his way, giving little presents to Alice, and keeping himself in decent clothes and clean linen, put the rest in the Savings' Bank, in the name of a clerk in the Hospital, who regularly gave him twopence every week out of affection to the memory of his father. Scarcely any of those who had been friends of Mrs. Arnott's ever noticed Walter, except to give him a sixpence, in a patronizing way; but Walter wanted not their aid. He was independent—he was happy.

He seldom went out in the evening. He would get Alice to read to him books which a friend purchased for him—chiefly naval histories and tales, and lives of celebrated musicians and emperors. He did not, however, forget what was useful to her, and their education went on together with wonderful success. Alice was soon passionately fond of reading; and as no occupation is at the same time so pleasing and useful, if you avoid bad books—the worst poison on earth—their evenings were delightful. Neither did Walter neglect his Italian; he pronounced and spoke it well. He bought a grammar, dictionary, and some Italian books, and by dint of perseverance soon trained Alice to study with him. The old grandmother left them to their own course; she had already looked on Walter as the future husband of her child, though he solemnly and firmly declared that he never would be a burden to any woman, if one could be found generous enough to marry the blind fiddler.

About two years had passed, and Walter was between eighteen and nineteen, while Alice was a pretty girl of fifteen. The blind youth had learned to read and write. He had made remarkable progress, too, in music, and began to be asked to go to balls and even concerts. He had a beautiful collection of violins, once the idols of the poor Italian, and this was greatly in his favor. One afternoon he was playing some exquisite piece of Italian music to a silent crowd, when a youth about his own age, in the dress of a midshipman, pushed forward, and stood with a blank and astonished air gazing at him. Presently, Walter finished; and the crowd, after showering half-pence upon him, moved away. But the midshipman remained.

"Walter Arnott!" exclaimed he in tones of deep astonishment.

"Ah, Frank Prescott," cried the blind youth with genuine satisfaction, "Is that you? How kind to notice me now!"

"Notice you now! What! the son of the former captain of our ship! Good Heaven, this is shameful—this is dreadful!"

"Not at all: I am very happy—I could not be more so," replied Walter, gently.

"Nonsense; you could and shall. Just put your fiddle under your arm, and come and dine with me at the Greyhound. No denial. I must tell you my story, and you must tell me yours. I wanted a friend in Greenwich; I've found one."

Walter could not resist such hearty kindness; and after bargaining that they should call at his home, that he might leave his fiddle, and have thus an excuse for explaining his departure from the post, they walked arm-in-arm up the town. A hearty greeting did the middy get from every sailor and invalid he met. Every one was pleased to see the blind fiddler taken notice of, and Alice was quite proud when, handing her his violin, Walter told where he was going. The middy ordered a very good dinner, after which he informed the young musician that he had an uncle in Greenwich whose daughter he was very much in love with; that being poor, with very small prospects, he concealed his affection from his uncle, who wished his cousin Gertrude to marry some one her equal in point of fortune. To Gertrude he had not spoken distinctly, he was too young for that; but he was sure she responded to his affection. He was now, however, about to leave England on a three years' cruise, and he was in a state of great uneasiness of mind. He knew not what might happen in the interval. He could not write to the young lady, as he knew she would decline carrying on a clandestine correspondence—and he loved her more for her delicacy. But still he wanted some friend to give him news of her, and her news of him. Blind Walter readily volunteered to do this by the hand of Alice, if he could at any time pick up intelligence of interest. But Frank Prescott had a better plan than that—he would get his uncle and cousin to patronize him: next evening there was to be a quiet dance, and he must play.—And Walter did so, and the evening was twice as pleasant as it otherwise would have been. The blind musician entered into the spirit of the affair; played as often and as long as they liked; was a general favorite with the ladies, especially with Gertrude Prescott; and pleased every body so much with his playing, that he henceforth found his engagements multiply.

From that day he abandoned his station in the street; he played at evening parties, he gave lessons, and all without neglecting his education or that of Alice.—During the stay of Frank Prescott the young people were inseparable; the midshipman was delighted with his old acquaintance, and they parted attached friends.

Blind Walter actually loved Frank, for with him kindness was irresistable. There are natures which cannot resist the influence of affection, who will love a person who gives them a flower, a word, a look; and Walter was one of these. When Frank was gone, he transferred his affection, to Frank's future wife, without forgetting his dear Alice. Miss Prescott came often to see them; and when she found that the young girl was a good Italian scholar, asked her home, and took lessons of her. Proud indeed was Alice of her having studied and read, for Walter was pleased, and she found a sincere friend in Gertrude.

Things went on in this way for nearly two years, when Gertrude reached the age of twenty. Suitors now came round in earnest, and Mr. Prescott desired Gertrude to choose among the several competitors. But she could not make up her mind, she said—not daring to avow her affection for Frank. But her father insisted, and himself selected a Mr. Charles Williams, a rising young barrister with brilliant prospects. One evening Gertrude was very unhappy; Alice was by her side, and Blind Walter hourly expected. Miss Prescott was very dull and low-spirited, and nothing her humble friend could do could rouse her.

"What is the matter" asked Alice earnestly, after vainly endeavoring to get on with her Italian lesson.

"Papa insists upon my receiving the addresses of Mr. Charles Williams. He is going to ask him to dinner on Monday next. What am I to do?"

"But my dear Miss Prescott," said Alice, earnestly, "why not avow your affection for your cousin Frank?"

"Because my father long ago forbade me think of him. Frank has nothing but his profession, which is not lucrative enough to please my dear papa."

"I don't know what to advise. I wish Walter were here; he would tell us."

At this very instant the door opened, and the servant announced, in a loud voice, "Sir Walter Arnott."

They rose astound ed, and in walked Blind Walter, leaving at the door a servant in rich livery, who had led him up.—He was fashionably dressed, but his smile was as gentle and sweet as ever. He advanced to a sofa, took the hands of his two friends, and sat down between them. His story was very brief. Seven lives which had stood between his father and a baronetcy of £25,000 a year had all lapsed, save one, long ago; and about six months previously the last survivor, a descendant of his grandfather's eldest brother, had died without issue and intestate. A week before that evening the solicitor traced Blind Walter as the next of kin. He had kept his secret until all was settled, passing off the solicitor as a pupil; and this day he had been put in possession of his property, the lordchancellor having appointed trustees for the three months he wanted of being of age.

"But you seem in trouble," said Sir Walter when he had told his story—for he always observed the slightest difference in the intonation of voice.

Alice, who was overwhelmed at what she had heard, timidly explained.

"I see only one remedy," observed the blind young baronet after some reflection.

"And what is that?" asked Gertrude anxiously.

"You must let me court you for the next four months. I have this day—for I am influential now—sent Frank his leave of absence for twelve months, begging him to come home. It seems I am indispensible in a certain county where ministers want to keep their supporters in, and so they can refuse me nothing."

"Good Sir Walter!" exclaimed Gertrude and Alice.

"Blind Walter still with you! But listen, until Frank returns I will keep off all suitors. Say nothing, only let us always be together—us three, I mean," said the quick-eared young man as he caught the sound of a little sigh from Alice; "and your father will give me six months at least to think of it. But, my dear friends, listen to me. I must marry now. In whom else now that I have such heavy trusts and duties, can I confide than a wife? Twenty-five thousand a year wants somebody who can see to attend to it. Had I remained poor, no woman should ever have had such a burden imposed on her. There is but one girl in the world who ever can be my wife. While I was poor, I studiously concealed my feelings; but now, dear Alice, my riches, my rank, are vain indeed if you refuse to be mine when Frank returns."

"I, Sir Walter!" cried the amazed girl, pale with a feeling more like alarm than anything else—"a poor girl like me!—What will your rich friends say?"

"Alice, you have for five years been my devoted sister; we have studied together, thought together, learned together; let us now if your heart can reconcile itself to a blind husband, love one another. I am not fit to be alone; but if you will not be the poor blind boy's guardian angel, I must trust myself to some hired servant."

"Walter! Walter!" cried Alice, sobbing aloud, "I have always loved you dearly, and, had you remained poor, had always meant to beg you to take me for your wife—your guide, and you would; for when mother dies I shall be alone: but now I dare not accept"——

"You have accepted!" exclaimed Gertrude, placing their hands one in another and as Alice could not speak, the betrothal was over. After a few minutes silence, they discussed their plans, and were in the midst of them when Mr. Prescott entered hurriedly.

"Sir Walter, I am proud to congratulate you, I am highly honored by your making your first call here."

"I have to apologise for taking the liberty of coming so unceremoniously. Hours suited to the musician become perhaps unsuitable now."

"Sir Walter, pray consider my house your own," said Mr. Prescott warmly, half from genuine pleasure at the good luck of one he liked, as all did, and half from the reflection that £25,000 a year, even with a blind baronet, was a very splendid prospect for his daughter.

From that day all suitors withdrew before the young baronet. Everybody looked upon the affair as settled. Miss Gertrude and he, with Alice for a companion, drove out together, went to parties together and what other result could be expected? But not one word did any of the two say which could be construed into deceit.—Mr. Prescott allowed matters to take their course, not even sounding Gertrude on the point he had at heart.

One morning Sir Walter called formally upon Mr. Prescott and demanded the honor of an interview. That gentleman bowed his young friend into the drawing room, and his heart beating rather more quickly than usual, he sat down after handing Walter to a chair.

"What, my dear Sir Walter," said Mr. Prescott blandly, "can I do for you?"

"I come," said Walter, with almost the only trace of sarcasm on his face which ever appeared there—"I come to speak to you of your daughter, Miss Gertrude."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mr. Prescott, with a very harmless attempt at playing astonishment in his tone.

"You will be very much surprised, my dear sir," said blind Walter a little timidly, "at what I am going to say."

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Prescott knowingly; I fancy."——

"You have fancied wrong, Mr. Prescott," said Walter firmly, "if you suppose that I have courted your daughter on her own account. Listen to me first and be angry if you will afterwards. I have courted for another—for a young man who loves her, and whom she loves—a lieutenant in the navy, on whom I settle, the day he marries, the sum of twenty thousand pounds which I have raised by felling timber, which was far too luxuriant on my estates."

"But!" exclaimed Mr. Prescott, quite mollified at the words "twenty thousand pounds," and who was, besides, a very good-hearted man at bottom—"but who is the gentleman?"

"Your nephew Frank," said Walter, moving to the door as readily as if he could see.

Mr. Prescott burst into a laugh: he saw at once the whole conspiracy; and when, the next minute, Frank and Gertrude entered, and he tried to scold, it was of no avail: he was obliged to laugh anew, and when Frank went over every detail of the plot from beginning to end, he laughed still more. A happy dinner-party was there that day at Mr. Prescott's table.—There were Frank and Sir Walter and Gertrude and Alice. Frank demurred a little at the generosity of his friend, but Walter asked what his riches came for but to make his friends happy; and the sailor was obliged to yield, as Mr. Prescott declared that his consent was given only conditionally.

And they were all four married a month later. Frank retired from the service at the request of Gertrude, and accompanied Sir Walter and Lady Arnott on a tour into Italy, where the latter wished to improve their knowledge of the language, while Sir Walter felt genuine joy on visiting the land of the poor musician, to whom he owed everything. Frank, on their return, settled near the baronet's estates, and is still as devoted a friend as man can wish for; and Alice, whose grandmother still lives in a beautiful cottage built for her in the Park, is an ornament to the class to which she has risen. Her mind, refined by education, study, and thought, she is quite equal to her station; and oh! what joy is hers now, when the oculists have declared, that in time Sir Walter may be brought to see. She has children; but her blind husband is her first child. She is ever by his side; she watches his footsteps, his very glance; and no steward ever was so careful of his master's wealth as Alice is of her husband.

Christian Life.

"Strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man;"—abstracted from the world, its interests, and pleasures; singly and purely devoted to God and the pursuit of heavenly things; determined for all duty and against all sin. "That Christ may dwell in my heart by faith."—the joy and the Lord of my heart; the sweetness and the drawing of my heart; the cordial and the life of my heart; so lovely and so beloved, that I had rather die than displease him. "My heart is fixed;"—to have no temptation or evil lusting, I cannot say; not to yield to it, or fall by it I must say.

Rev. T. Adams.

In all afflictions labor to think well of God, and ill of yourselves.—*Preston.*

LAWS OF R. ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, January *Session, A. D.*, 1852.

AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled, "an act for the preservation of Oysters and other Shell Fish within this State."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any suitable person or persons, inhabitants of or domiciled within this State shall make application to the Commissioners chosen by the General Assembly under the provisions of the act to which this is in amendment, for the lease of any piece of land covered by the waters of this State as a private or several oyster grounds or oyster fishery for the planting of oysters, said Commissioners shall, before granting or entering upon the consideration of such application, cause public notice to be given of the time and place for the hearing and consideration of the same; which notice shall contain a description of the land so applied for, and shall be published at the expense of the applicant, for at least two weeks previous to said hearing, in some public newspaper printed in the city of Providence; and at such hearing, any person may appear and show cause why such application should not be granted; and said Commissioners may adjourn said hearing from time to time, and shall have power to issue process to compell the attendance of witnesses for either party, and to administer oath; and said Commissioners shall give notice to all parties who have appeared before them upon any application, of the time and place when their decision will be given, and such decision shall be final unless an appeal is claimed and prosecuted as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall not lease or renew any lease of any piece of land covered by the public waters of this State, as a private or several oyster ground or oyster fishery, for the planting of oysters, which is or shall be at the time of the application for said lease a natural oyster bed. Any person aggrieved at the decision of the Commissioners upon any application for a private or several oyster grounds or oyster fishery, may appeal from said decision to the next term of the Court of Common Pleas to be holden within and for the county nearest to which said land so applied for lies: *Provided however*, that such appeal shall be claimed at the time such decision shall be made, and within five days thereafter be entered in the clerk's office of the court appealed to, together with the reasons thereof, and a copy of the proceedings before the Commissioners and a bond of the appellant, with sufficient surety in the sum of fifty dollars payable to the clerk of the court appealed to, for the use of the State, conditioned to prosecute such appeal to final judgement and to pay such witnesses' fees and the costs of summons incurred by any party opposing said appeal as the court shall award in case the decision of the Commissioners shall not be reversed, and said case shall be heard and tried in the same manner as other cases entered upon the docket of said court; and the judgement of said court shall be conclusive upon the question whether said land shall or shall not be leased, and the Commissioners shall grant or refuse a lease accordingly.

Sec. 3. Said Commissioners shall from time to time, diligently inspect and ascertain whether or not the terms and restrictions of the leases, in regard to the importing and planting of oysters, are kept and performed in a just and proper manner, and whether or not the rents are punctually paid; and in case said terms and restrictions are not kept and performed, or said rents not punctually paid, said Commissioners shall forthwith enter upon said land so leased, and terminate said lease. Said Commissioners, or either of them, may make complaint for violations of this act, or the act to which this is in amendment, without giving surety for costs. Said Commissioners shall retain copies of all leases by them granted and the General Treasurer shall from time to time notify said Commissioners of any leases who shall neglect or refuse to pay their rent within four weeks after the same shall fall due.

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners shall stake out and define or cause to be staked out and defined what are now the natural oyster beds and submit a report of the same to the next General Assembly at their May session, and if the General Assembly shall declare the same to be natural oyster beds they shall thereafter be considered as such, and whenever any new bed, or any new set of oysters shall be discovered within the public waters of this State, and brought to the knowledge of said Commissioners, they shall forthwith proceed to examine said new bed or new set, and, if after examination, they shall deem said oysters unsuitable for present use and market, they shall cause a suitable buoy to be moored and continued on said bed or set, until said oysters shall become suitable for present use and market, when they shall cause said buoy to be removed.—Said Commissioners shall also cause public notice to be given in some newspaper published in the city of Providence, of the mooring of said buoy and the removal thereof, together with the purpose for which it is moored and removed, for one week next succeeding said mooring, and for one week next preceding said removal.

Sec. 5. During the continuance of said buoy upon said bed or set, no person shall fish for or take any oysters or other shell fish from said bed or set; and no person shall remove said buoy, except by order of said Commissioners, or injure or deface the same.

Sec. 6. All persons taking oysters from any bed in the free and common oyster fisheries within the waters of this State, shall at the time of such taking cull out and restore to said bed all small oysters, shells, stones and other substances valuable to said bed, retaining only such oysters as are fit for market and present use. No person shall take oysters either from a public or private oyster ground or bed, except between the hours of sunrise and sunset, on any day, and no person, not a citizen of this State, shall be allowed to fish for oysters or other shell fish, within the waters of this State, under the penalties provided for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. No boat or vessel shall be used by more than two persons during each twenty-four hours, nor be used for taking more than three bushels of oysters to each of said persons during each twenty-four hours, as is provided in section third of the act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 8. Every person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections five or six of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every offence; to be recovered by complaint and warrant before any court of competent jurisdiction, one half thereof to and for the use of the complainant, and the other half to and for the use of the State. And every boat or vessel used, or in any way employed in the taking of oysters or other shell fish, contrary to the provisions of either of said sections, shall, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and implements on board, be seized and forfeited; said forfeiture to be recovered in the same manner, and to the same uses, and like proceedings therefor, in all respects to be had, as for the forfeiture in sections four and five, of the act to which this is in amendment. And any person convicted a second time of the violation of the provisions of this act, shall in addition to the penalties before mentioned, be deprived of the privilege of fishing for oysters in the waters of Narragansett Bay, for the space of three years thereafter, under the penalty of thirty days imprisonment for each offence.

Sec. 9. Nothing in the sixth section of this act contained shall be construed to prevent the said Commissioners from granting unto Luke S. Rice, George Rice, John D. Wilbur, Lewis Wilcox, John Peterson, Leander Dunwell, Jeremiah Wilcox, Henry A. Sutton, Bowen Sutton, Alvin S. Cozzens, James Cobb and Thomas B. Wall, the right and privilege of taking oysters, quahaugs, clams and other shell fish, within the waters and upon the shores of this State, for the term of ten years from the first day of March next, with the same rights and privileges and subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the inhabitants of this State. They, the said Luke S. Rice, George Rice, John D. Wilbur, Lewis Wilcox, John Peterson, Leander Dunwell, Jeremiah Wilcox, Henry A. Sutton, Bowen Sutton, Alvin S. Cozzens, James Cobb and Thomas B. Wall, each paying to the General Treasurer of the State, for said rights and privileges the sum of two dollars for each and every year they shall continue to enjoy the same.

Sec 10. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect or invalidate any proceedings which may have been commenced for the violation of this act to which this is in amendment, or to affect the fishery in the pond on Block Island, or in Point Judith Pond in South Kingston, or in any of the ponds lying in the towns of Charlestown or of Tiverton.

Sec. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

True Copy—Witness.
A. POTTER, *Sec'ry.*

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Fisheries of the United States.

(*Concluded.*)

Sometimes, when taken in good numbers, the fish are fat and large; and sometimes so poor and small that it is impossible to make a good market of them.—Sometimes, again, when scarce, they are so fat as to pay good profits on a comparatively small catch; and sometimes, when scarcest, they may be very poor. With all these unavoidable contingencies, joined to all the irregularities of the market, it is easy to see how the fishing business must be subject to frequent and heavy fluctuations. The man who in any year sent one vessel in the fishery, if she did well, will be pretty sure to send her again the next year, and, if he is able, his luck may induce him to build or purchase another vessel, to employ in the same manner. His good fortune will also pretty certainly induce some other to embark in the same business who has not before tried it. If, on the other hand, he does badly the first year, he may have perseverance to send his single vessel a second and a third year; but the heavy losses of one year are often sufficient to frighten out an adventurer who would not yet own up to a charge of excessive timidity; and the losses of a series of years often daunt the courage of men of shrewd intellect and hopeful temperament.

The variation in the amount of tonnage in the two fisheries would appear much larger, as the real variation of success and change of individuals is much greater, were it not for the fact that many of the causes which affect one fishery do not affect the other, and those which are common may not happen to both at one time. Codfish may be scarce while Mackerel are plenty, and Mackerel plenty while Cod are scarce. One may be fat while the other is poor, and one command a fair price and ready sale while the other is a drug. At such times the ability of transfer from one fishery to the other is a relief. When a man is tired of risking himself in one, he would generally prefer, rather than sacrifice his vessel—which may have been lately purchased or built at a cost of $1,000 to $1,800, with all her expensive appurtenances—to shift her into the other branch; from Cod to Mackerel or from Mackerel to Cod, as the case may be. To illustrate the advantages of this interchange among the three employments; it is often the case that in the spring of the year, the owner of a vessel advertises her for the coasting trade, and waits for a freightage, or a fair offer for charter, when, none appearing, rather than make a very small business in coasting, or it may be to avoid the sheer necessity of allowing his vessel to lie idle, he fits her out at the last moment for Labrador or Bay Chaleur.

In 1817, the tonnage employed in the Cod and Mackerel Fishery was about ten times as large as that in the Whale Fishery, the latter amounting to 4,874 41 registered tons, and 349 92 enrolled and licensed.—The Whaling tonnage made pretty steady advance from that time, and continued nearly even with the aggregate Cod and Mackerel tonnage, from 1833 to about 1839. It has since been far ahead; in 1842, the Cod and Mackerel tonnage was about half of that in the Whale Fishery, two-thirds as much as in 1844, half as much, again, in 1845, and two-thirds its amount in 1848 and 1850.

The following table show the distribution of the Cod-Fishing business at the periods specified, among the several States engaged in it, and also the distribution of the Cod and Mackerel Fisheries among the ports of those States, in the year 1848.

	1797.	1815.	1848.
Maine.....	.....	.....	$4,230 63
New Hampshire,...	648 65	1,722 11	2,945 66
Massachusetts,..	30,710 01	33,069 80	39,504 45
Rhode Island,.....	724 46	6 17	410 02
Connecticut,.....	1,038 48	1,749 73	4,822 91
New York,.....	285 02	409 68	658 83
Total.....	33,406 62	86,957 59	$82,573 11

Philosophy of the Earth's Bulk.

The bulk of our planet is so well adjusted, that were it increased or diminished, the greater number of plants would die, and the animals which did survive, would lead but a burdensome existence; were it greater or smaller, denser or rarer, it would require a change in the structure of all the stalks of the flowers. Was our earth as large as Jupiter, motion would be oppressive to every living being; the deer would crawl like the sloth, and the eagle would have no higher flight than the chimney top. In such a case, too, the air would become so dense that no animal could breathe it—perhaps no animal could sustain its weight. And were the earth to be as small as Mercury, or the Moon, the animals would be exposed to the opposite inconvenience—all our motions would be unstable, like those of a drunken man, the air would be so thin as to be incapable of supporting life.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship CRESCENT CITY arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, with 240 passengers, one and a half millions in Gold, and San Francisco dates to the 2d of March. Her passengers made the first trip over the Panama Railroad to Navy Bay.

All the passengers on the Isthmus were taken off by the Northerner and Oregon.

The town of Downieville was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult; loss over $200,000. [Later accounts represent the loss at $750,000.]

The Legislative proceedings are of little interest, both branches being busy with their State Conventions.

Efforts to call a Convention to revise the State Constitution are being prosecuted with energy, and a bill for that purpose has been introduced into the House.

Several defalcations have recently come to light. The Treasurer of Calaveras county has absconded with $30,000, and the Treasurers of Sacramento and Toulumne with large amounts.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished, owing to the scarcity of water. Very little rain has fallen since the sailing of the last steamer. Crime is on the increase, particularly burglaries and robberies. The weather is fine, and the Spring crops are promising.

A series of Indian atrocities have been committed on Feather River, and some hundred miners had executed summary justice upon as many of the criminals as could be discovered.

The Fugitive Slave Bill was likely to pass the Senate.

A great project is on foot for organizing a company to turn the South fork of the American river.

The steamship North America was wrecked on the night of the 28th of February, about 70 miles south of Acapulco.—She had 800 passengers on board, all of whom were saved. The vessel was a total loss having run so high upon the beach that many of her passengers walked ashore. She belonged to the Vanderbilt line.

Rain had commenced falling throughout the country about the time the steamer left, causing great rejoicing among the miners.

Gambling is on the wane throughout California.

The steamer Oregon, from San Francisco, brought down $200,000, making the shipments for the fortnight fully $2,000,000.

Large meetings had been held in San Francisco by the anti-land monopoly party, which claim that the only valid title to real estate in California is actual occupation.

In Southern California the Indian disturbances have ceased, and the Indians are coming into the settlements.

Some splendid gold diggings have been discovered near Marysville. Miners were making from $10 to $30 per day.

Thirty Indians were recently killed at Chasta for murdering a young man named McKinney.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamers EUROPA and CANADA, have arrived with dates from Europe to the 20th ult.

ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary proceedings were not of any moment, if we except the explanations touching the renewal of the corn law given by the premier in the lords, and Mr. D'Israeli in the commons, on the 15th. Lord Derby said that the question at issue between the free traders and protectionists would be decided at the ensuing general election. He repudiated all factious opposition, and declared that he had no desire to go back to the law of 1846, nor a wish to recur to the law of 1842. He castigated the proceedings of the anti-corn law league—implored their lordships to apply themselves not to the renewal of free trade, but to such modifications of the system as would mitigate the blows inflicted on the agricultural portion of the community, and alleviate the injustice from which they suffered.

IRELAND.—Lord Naas had gone down to canvass the election of Coleraine, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Boyd.

The determination of the Cork election had not reached Liverpool when the Canada sailed. The general opinon was that Mr. Scully would be returned.

FRANCE.—A Presidential decree authorizes the minister of finance to reimburse rents of 5 per cents at the rate of one hundred francs, or to effect their conversion into new rents at 4 1-2 per cent. The weekly returns of the Bank of France were to be discontinued in future. The government proposes placing on the retired list a considerable number of officers of various ranks, on the same principle that has been appplied in superannuating a number of the judges.

The bishop of Orleans had declined to accept the seat of supreme council of public instruction, to which he was appointed.

It was said that the civil list of Louis Napoleon would be eight hundred thousand francs, free from the charge of maintaining the royal establishment which fell upon Louis Phillippe.

The reduction in the duty on wine, sold in quantities above one quart, gives general satisfaction.

The Globe says it can state, upon authority, that the French army will be reduced. The full number of officers and serjeants will be maintained, but the reduction will be in the private soldiers.

SPAIN.—The government intends to reinforce the garrisons of Cuba and Porto Rico by three to four thousand men. General DeConcha had been superceded in the government of Cuba by General Carredo who would sail from Cadiz on the day that the Canada left Liverpool. The cause of Concha's dismissal was not known. Extensive dismissals and reorganizations were taking place both in the civil and military service.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail had arrived at London. There was little additional news respecting the Burmese war. The governor general was anxious to avoid further hostilities. The Persians had invaded Herat, and were likely to be successful. The war continued in the south of China. A large piratical fleet had arrived off Ningpo. British vessels were on the spot to render such assistance as might be necessary. Seventeen American whalers were in Hong Kong harbor. The fishing season has been unprofitable. The emigration of Chinese to California was greatly increasing.

AUSTRALIA.—Sydney advices to the 18th Dec. had reached Liverpool. Provisions were exceedingly dear, though not scarce. The place was quite deserted.—Many people had gone to the diggings, where gold exists in great abundance.—Women were getting as much as ten shillings a day for discharging vessels.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON *Friday*, March 26.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Bradbury, the House amendment to the bill relating to the holding of Courts during the disability of Judges, was concurred in.

The bill providing for the unpaid claims of the Virginia state and continental lines, was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then took up the private calender, and ordered to be engrossed the bill for the payment of invalid pensions in certain cases. A motion to adjourn until Monday was made and carried.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill.

Mr. Fitch moved an amendment, allowing $22.530 for the removal and subsistence of the Pottawatimie Indians of Indiana. Adopted.

Mr Johnson moved an amendment of $50,000 for the removal and subsistence of the Choctaw Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Johnson of Arkansas moved to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses in the Indian report $22,500. Agreed to.

Numerous other amendments were offered to the bill, among them the following, which were adopted:—appropriating $12,000 for expenses incurred in negotiating treaties with the Indians in Oregon; $3000 to meet the deficiency for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, and $1450 to complete the American Cemetry in Mexico.

Mr. Woodward moved that all the monies appropriated for the Indians be paid to them, and not to their agents. Motion agreed to. The Committee arose and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, *Saturday*, March 27.

HOUSE.—The deficiency bill was taken up when Mr. Houston moved the previous question, on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. After considerable debate, the bill was passed by yeas 95; nays 76. Adjourned.

The Deficiency bill appropriates upwards of three millions of dollars. The following are the principal items:—

Dredging river at Philad. Navy Yard	$12,000
Dry Dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard	88,300
Quartermaster's department	775,000
Transportation of the army	890,000
Purchase of horses, barracks, clothing, equipage and subsistence of five companies of Texas mounted volunteers.	500,000

WASHINGTON, *Monday*, March 29.

SENATE.—The Chair presented an answer to the call for charges against the Mexican Boundary Commissioner, stating that no such charges have been filed with the department, but are in private hands.

After a number of petitions were presented, on motion of Mr. Bunker, the Deficiency bill, as passed by the House, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the Secretary of War inform the Senate whether any officers of the army had been contractors for government supplies, and at what rates as compared with other contractors; also the names of the officers sanctioning such contracts, and the measures taken by the Department thereon.—Adopted.

He also offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of making such service a penal offence. Adopted.

Mr. Hale's resolution for purchasing Leutz's picture of Washington was adopted.

The private bills which were ordered to be engrossed on Friday were then taken up and passed.

Mr. Hale moved the consideration of the bill to increase to $1600 the salary of the District Judge of New Hampshire.

Pending the debate, in the course of which Mr. Bradbury stated that the Judiciary Committee would report a general bill upon the subject, the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton asked to report the Senate bill, to enforce discipline in the navy, and said that it was important that it should be acted upon immediately, as the Japan expedition was about to sail. It proposes in place of the lash, to punish sailors for offences by diminishing the rations, restricting them to diet of bread and water, and imposing extra police. In a case of theft, in addition to the foregoing, to wear a badge with the word 'thief' on it, and to make good the amount stolen, solitary confinement, wearing ball and chain, deprivation of liberty on shore, &c., are likewise, as inducements to good behavior. A system of rewards is likewise incorporated therein. The Committee propose to strike out the punishment of wearing the thief badge.

Mr. Orr moved to lay the bill on the table—lost, 71 to 94. The bill was then read a third time, and rejected—76 to 97.

Mr. Wilson moved a reconsideration.—Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Tuesday*, March 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Borland submitted a resolution in favor of instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire how far the Capitol grounds require extension, according to the plan already commenced; also, how much private property would require to be purchased, the probable cost of the same, &c; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the coinage bill was amended, by substituting the 1st of June instead of the 1st of May, for the same to go into effect, and then passed.

The bill to increase the salaries of the District Judges of New Hampshire was next called up, and occasioned a protracted debate. After fixing upon fourteen hundred dollars as a competent Salary, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling for the original report made by Thomas G. Crane on the mode of improving the navigation of the Falls at Louisville. Resolution adopted.

The Speaker stated the first business in order to be the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for a better discipline in the navy was rejected.

Pending the same, on motion of Mr Cobb, of Ohio, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Homestead Bill. After some debate, Mr. Williams obtained the floor, when the committee rose. Mr. Clark moved that the debate on the bill should close in two hours after it should again be up. Pending the motion the House adj.

WASHINGTON, *Wednesday*, March 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Brodhead presented petitions from the inhabitants of Skowbayer County, and others of Pittsburg, and others of St. Louis, stating that they have discovered the art of manufacturing Russian sheet iron, and asking exclusive privileges therefor.

Mr. Miller introduced a resolution declaring that the paramount interests of the country require a modfication of the tariff in favor of protection and it was ordered to be printed.

The bill for a monthly mail from New Orleans, to be carried in heavy steamers for five years, at $100,000 per year, was taken up, and Mr. Soule spoke in its favor. A protracted discussion followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Cass, Clemen, Burke, Borland, Davis, Gwin, Hale, Mallory, Hamblin and others.

On motion of Mr. Hunter the clause requiring that the steamers should be adapted for war purposes, was stricken out.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the homestead bill.

Mr. Fowler said that Massachusetts was a Union State, and regarded the public laws. She would be generous to the new States. But Mr. F. was in favor of liberal grants to the old States. He advocated the passage of the homestead bill, and glowingly portrayed the advantages given in the bill. He was also in favor of setting apart lands for negroes. He referred to the tariff as a great national question, which should not be a party measure.—He denounced the fugitive slave law as a violation of humanity, and in conclusion urged neutrality and peace abroad.

Mr. Porter then obtained the floor when, on motion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, *Thursday* April 1.

SENATE.—The resolution offered by Mr. Chase as to the expediency of making the salaries of District Judges equal to Associate State Judges, was taken up, briefly discussed and adopted.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Borland, calling for information as to the object of the Japan expedition, now being fitted out, was taken up. An amendment was proposed calling upon the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate what he knew upon the subject. The amendment was adopted.

A motion was then made by M. Bayard that proposed instructions to the commander of the expedition be stricken out—agreed to.

Mr. Shields moved an amendment, stating the force and object of the expedition, which was also agreed to, and pending further debate the subject was postponed.

The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee on the Iowa land bill. Without concluding, the homestead bill was taken up, and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

A CURIOUS WAGER.—The London Morning Post thus describes the accomplishment of an extraordinary fact.

"I will bet any man one hundred pounds that he cannot make one million of strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere dots or scratches, but fair drawn strokes, such as from the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was the lunar month of only twenty-eight days—so that, for the completion of the undertaking, an average of thirty-six thousand strokes per diem was required.

This, at sixty per minute, or three thousand six hundred per hour—and neither the human intellect or the human hand could be expected to do more—would call for ten hours labor in every four and twenty. With a proper feeling of the respect due to the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on the Sundays; and by this determination he diminished by four days the period allowed him; at the same time he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of forty-one thousand. On the first day he executed about fifty thousand strokes; on the second day nearly as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the almost constant attendance of some assiduous relation or friend to besprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to relieve and invigorate it.

On the twenty-third day, the million strokes—exceeded by some few thousand, to make assurance doubly sure"—were accomplished; and the piles of paper that exhibit them testify that, to the courageous heart, the willing hand, the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers are not placed in the archieves of the Royal Society, of which their author is a fellow, but were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

A BACHELOR'S WOES.—What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house, and his rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night when the fierce winds blow, when the earth is covered with a foot of snow.—When his fire is out, and in shivering dread he slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose 'neath the chilly bed clothes; that his nose and his toes still cased in yarn hose, may not chance to get froze. Then he puffs and he blows, and says that he knows no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes, and with ah's! and with oh's! and with limbs so disposed, that neither his toes nor his nose may be froze, to his slumber in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has just rose, from beneath the bed clothes pops the bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose, when he hears how the wind blows, and sees the windows all froze, why back 'neath the clothes pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well then he knows, if from that bed he arose, to put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.—*From one who knows.*

FREEZING OF VEGETABLES.—Contrary to general opinion, freezing is not necessarily destructive of life in vegetables.—At Charles Island, in Hudson's Bay, according to Captain James, the trees had to be thawed by fire before they could be cut down, and there is no doubt that the roots are as well frozen as the stems since vegetation prospers in Siberia, where the following observations have been made; A well was dug 400 feet deep, and the temperature at 50 feet was 18° Fahr., at 77 feet 19°, at 119 feet 22°, at 300 feet 28°, at 382 feet 31°. At this place the soil is frozen to the depth of 400 feet; the cold reaches 58° below zero, and the mean temperature of the two winter months is 40° below zero. During the 128 days during which there is no frost, the strata of eternal ice are never thawed to a greater depth than 3 feet.

BY THE MAILS.

THE SUFFOLK BANK CASE.—*Defalcation Discovered.*—In Boston, on Saturday, Charles H. Brewer, late receiving teller of the Suffolk Bank, was brought before the Police Court on complaint made by Mr. William W. Tucker, one of the Directors of the Bank, charging him with embezzeling on the 9th inst, seven bank-bills, each of the denomination of $1000; also, embezzling on the 20th inst, four other bankbills, each of the denomination of $1000; also, with embezzling on the same date, a check signed by C. & J. W. Loring for the sum of $1537 62, and of that value; also, with embezzling from said Bank certain bank checks of the value of $6274, and also with embezzling on the same date, bank-bills and specie of the value of $5990, making in all, the sum of $23,861 62, the property of the Suffolk Bank.

Messrs. S. D. Parker and E. D. Sohier appeared as council for the prosecution, and Messrs. B. F. and H. L. Hallett, and William R. Brewer, of Norwich, Ct., (defendant's brother) for the defence.

Transcript.

LOSS OF A MAN AT SEA.—A Boston ship was on the passage from San Francisco to Calcutta, some three years since, and in a howling gale of wind, was scudding before the storm, when the fastenings of one of the boats got adrift in some way, and one of the men was sent to secure them. He was at work in the boat, which was hanging by the "davit" over the ship's side, when a tremendous sea struck the ship, and as she sank down in the trough of the sea, the *davits* gave way and let the boat fall clear of the ship. Being a life-boat she did not fill, and the poor fellow in her, taking one of the oars kept her head to the sea. To have hove the ship to, in such a gale and sea, would have been her certain loss and the loss of all on board. This the gallant fellow in the boat knew as well as any one, and as he stood, he waved his cap in sad farewell, as the ship sprang away from him on the wings of the tempest, and he was left to his solitary death, in the howling storm.

AN AWFUL FIGHT.—"MADRID, February 18th.—A letter from Logrono mentions a murder committed by one priest upon another, in the vestry of Brieves church.—A quarrel had taken place between them as to who should say the first mass. After a furious personal conflict, in which they struck one another with the sacred vases, one of them who is noted for his ferocity beat out the other's brains with a crucifix. The authorities have ordered an investigation, which will bring to light facts, showing into how low a state of immorality the Spanish priesthood is fallen. Even the nuncio is said to have complained of the facility hitherto offered to taking orders, and stringent measures will be probably taken by the ecclesiastical authorities."

THOSE FORTY THOUSAND MUSKETS.—It is not known to many how those 40,000 muskets contracted for by Kossuth, were got so *cheap*—two dollars a piece. During the Mexican war, it is said, the government contracted with an eastern manufactory for a large number—many more than was needed for use; whereupon they were retained in the possession of the manufacturer, with the understanding from the government that he should dispose of them for as much as he could get, and it would make up the deficiency, whatever it might be. Kossuth learning the fact, immediately entered into a contract for them at the prices above stated.

Puritan Recorder.

THE MYSTERIOUS TRACKS, or tracks answering to their description, were seen in this village and vicinity on Monday morning last. We saw them in several localities, in fields and gardens. If one animal made them, he must be a very industrious fellow, for they covered a large space of ground, and the tracks were all made after the fall of snow on Sunday evening. Its obiquity is to us its most surprising characteristic. We cannot say the track looked to us as if made by a hoof, but they were one before the other, in a direct line, indicating a two legged animal. We examined them very minutely in our yard and garden.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

AN AMATEUR CHEMIST of Notting while engaged recently in testing the Chevaller Claussen's chemical process of making cotton, not having any flax straw at hand tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silicia and gums, which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straws of the country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of future supplies.

COURTING DISTINCTION.—The Cuban prisoners have made the North American hotel, in the Bowery, their headquarters. They held a meeting yesterday, and resolved that each member wear a small ribbon attached to a piece of black crape, attached to the left breast of his coat, in memory of their lost comrades, and to distinguish them as members of the Cuban prisoners. Well, there is no accounting for tastes.

N. Y. Mirror.

Why are they not made the guests of the city—*Boston Journal.*

NEW YORK March 27.--Schooner "Reaper" of Yarmouth, Mass., for Boston from Philadelphia with 590 bushels of corn, and 100 bbls, of flour, foundered on the morning of 25th inst., Montauk bearing N. N. E. forty miles. Three men went down with the vessel. The captain and mate were saved by the pilot boat "Yankee" and brought to this port. The vessel was partly insured at Yarmouth.

FISH STORY.—One day last week, a black fish, measuring 22 feet in length, and weighing 4000 lbs., visited the Glades, says the Newburyport Herald, and staying longer than was prudent for him, was left by the tide, and he was captured by Mr. J. Rooney. His jacket was taken off, tried out, and produced forty-five gallons of oil.

ONE million and a quarter of gold from California was melted on Thursday last between the hours of seven and three o'clock in the melting department of the mint in Philadelphia. This is the largest amount ever melted in one day since the establishment of the mint.

A KNOWING CAT.—Recently a gentleman of this city brought by stage from Tiverton, R. I., a fine cat. The poor animal not liking his new locality, found his way home in just eleven days, travelling a distance of sixteen miles.—*N. B. Mercury.*

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BOSTON.—*Tremont Temple in Ashes.* The Boston papers contain accounts of a severe public loss in that city, in the utter destruction by fire of the well known edifice on Tremont street, known as the Tremont Temple, occupied as a church by the Tremont street Baptist Society, and by many artists and professional gentlemen for their offices and studios. The fire was discovered a little before 1 o'clock, Wednesday, on a third floor, in the northeast corner of the building, occupied by Benj Champney, portrait and landscape painter, and is said to have originated from some defect of the flue. The flames were soon checked, and the fire was supposed to be in a fair way to be speedily extinguished; when they again burst out with great fury, having unobserved crept into the ceiling, and under the floor. The flames extended back to Chapman Place, destroying the large brick building known as Chapman Hall, and owned by Mr. Amos Baker, who, in connection with Mr. Gilman occupied a large apartment as a private school. The sheds in rear of Montgomery Place, and other buildings in the immediate vicinity were several times in great danger, but were fortunately saved.

Tremont Temple, as is well known, was formerly the home of the drama, having been built as a theatre in 1827, and was used as such until 1843, when it was sold to the Baptists for public worship for $55,000. It was fitted as at present at an extra expense of $25,060. The depth of the building was 135 feet; width in front 78 feet; width in rear, 90 feet; covering an area of 11,349 feet. The front of the Temple was built of Quincy granite, in imitation of the Ionic style of architecture.—The upper hall was 88 by 90 feet in extent, and capable of seating 2000 persons.

The precise amount of loss by this conflagration cannot be correctly estimated at present, but it is certain that it cannot fall short of $200,000, on which there is undoubtedly considerable insurance.

The Boston Journal says that a number of persons narrowly escaped with their lives, and that two persons were buried beneath the ruins. One, a fireman, a member of Engine Co. No. 7, of Charlestown, was taken out alive, and carried to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival, from the injuries he he had received. The other, a carpenter, was found dead beneath the ruins of the Temple, about noon on Wednesday.

PROTECTION OF TIMBER AGAINST THE SEAWORM.—Timber exposed in marine works is bored by the teredo, whose head is armed for that purpose, and it is soon reduced to the appearance of sponge.—Worms three feet long and one inch diameter have been found in piles of fir, their favorite wood. At Southampton, piles of 14 inches square have been eaten down to 4 inches in four years. Experiments have been made by Mr. Brunel and others to protect the wood by creosoting it, and their efforts have been very successful. Lately, a piece of creosoted timber has been taken out perfectly sound, after a seven years immersion when all the unprepared timber adjoining was more or less injured by the teredo. The cost of preparation is 6d. per cubic foot while the cost of casing it with large-headed iron nails, which is also effectual, costs 11d. per square foot of surface. This latter price corresponds to 44d. per cubic foot for ordinary timber 12 inches square.

HEART-RENDING OCCURRENCE.—The Mansfield, Ohio *Herald* says, that on Monday afternoon, a lad ten years of age, named Henry Myres, was run over by a locomotive, near the depot in that place. The wheels passed directly across his thighs, nearly severing one leg from his body, and grinding the other to a jelly. He was immediately taken to his father's house, and his legs amputated close to his body. Although perfectly sensible, the heroic little fellow shed not a tear. "Oh, ma!" said he, "how I did holler murder and everything else when the cars run over me, but they did n't hear me." His mother told him he must die. "I know it," said he "but I ain't afraid. I went to Sunday School, mother." He died about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE *Salem Register*, has found among its files, of half a century since, a copy of a document written by the eccentric 'Lord' Timothy Dexter, formerly of Newburyport. It is a portion of a schedule of the ornaments then executed, and in contemplation to be placed around his residence, running thus:

"The three presidents, Doctor franklin, John hand-Cock, and Mr. Hamilton, and Rouffous king, John Jea, two granedears on the top of the hous, four Lions below; one Egle is on the Coupulow, one Lamb to lay down with one of the Lions—one Younecorn, one Dogg, Adam and Eave in the garden one hors. The boull is not concluded on as yet."

SOAP SUDS FOR GRAPES.—A. J. Downing says: "I have seen the Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a season, by the liberal use of manure and soap suds from the weekly wash."

The effect of soap suds on other plants is something surprising. A cypress vine which had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soap suds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

TO PURIFY WATER.—Nine ounces, says the Scientific American, of pure fresh lime dissolved in forty gallons of water, will purify five hundred and sixty gallons of hard water; the precipitate is chalk It takes sixteen hours for the water to settle, and all the impurities to fall to the bottom of the vessel which contains the water.—This is a useful fact in chemistry, and is not very extensively known.

WALKING ON THE CEILING.—The feat of walking on the ceiling with the head downwards, is exhibited in New-York.--The operator employs air pumps, by which he exhausts all the air between his feet and the ceiling. The outward pressure of ten pounds to the inch, overcomes the weight of his body. The process must be ingenious, and the feat a bold one.

A buck, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed—

"Make them cover the calf."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the astounded shoemaker, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."

TO CURE A SORE CONSCIENCE.—Go to a printer whom you owe—rub an eagle in his hand till it sticks. The effect on yourself will be most cheering, and on him "astonishing."

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1852.

THE Report of the Commissioner of Patents always contains a curious medley. The last issue of this work is now before us, and on turning over its leaves we are disposed to give some idea of its contents, which are arranged under the following heads: Finances and Statistics, Inventions and Claims, Examiner's and Machinist's Reports, Historical notes of Inventors and Patentees, Aboriginal Arts, Early Machinery in America, Communications, Abstracts from State Papers. Under these heads one will find descriptions of all classes of inventions, from a high pressure engine to a patent fly trap.

The number of patents that expired in 1850 was five hundred and eighty-five, of these, ten were for churns, fifteen for ploughs, fourteen for thrashing machines, ten for spinning, forty six for stoves (twenty-seven of which were for cooking,) thirteen for water wheels, sixteen for saw-mills, and twelve for washing machines. Of stoves there were sixty-four patents continued—varieties enough to suit the most whimsical.

On looking over the claims we get some insight into the inventions, improvements &c. The first we open to is an improvement in *agitating coal grates*, which is effected by giving "the compound vertical and horizontal oscillation to the grate bars." Another is for the "*arrangement of Mirrors in Traps*" whether the trap is for man or beast the patentee saith not. But for a fly trap we have the following construction. "It consists of a horizontal cylinder, revolving within a box open above. The upper part of the cylinder with its ribs, project a little above the body of the box, and has its surface smeared with molasses. On one side of the box, and the side towards which the cylinder rotates, a space is cut away and a glass plate let in, in its stead, which glass plate fits pretty closely to the projecting ribs on the cylinder. The cylinder rotates very slowly, by means of clock work. Flies alight on the upper surface of the cylinder and feed on the saccharine matter, while the cylinder rolls slowly forward, and brings the fly behind the glass plate before he is aware, and from which there is no escape. He is gradually carried to the under and dark part of the box, where he is pushed off by machinery moved for this purpose." A pretty affair decidedly, and one that must amuse the juveniles not a little.

A machine for *Washing Dishes*, designed for a substitute for ordinary hand work, and a *Beef Steak Machine*, for rendering a tough steak tender, will find favor in the eyes of the housewife. These and a countless number of inventions and improvements are to be found in the Patent office.

Of printing type the report says:—"It may be assumed as certain, that with the enlarged size of the present newspapers, each one, on an average requires 800 lbs of type for its composition, or 2,200,000 lbs. for the whole 2750 papers; and if it be also assumed that 1,500,000 impressions are all that can be taken from type on an average of large and small editions, then it will follow that in printing 412,880,000 pages (the estimated annual circulation for 1850,) the type will sustain a wear equal to the destruction of one-tenth of the whole, or 220,000 lbs., which may in great part be returned to the foundry, to be re-melted."

"There are now four type foundries in Boston, seven in the city of New York, one in Albany, one in Buffalo, three in Philadelphia, one in Baltimore, two in Cincinnati, and one in St. Louis; in all twenty. The seven in New York cast about 2000 lbs. of type per day, and employ about 350 persons. The 13 foundries out of the city of New York, are estimated to cast 2400 lbs of type per day, and to employ 450 persons. The aggregate production daily is 4400 lbs., by the effort of 800 persons. The metal used is a mixture of lead, antimony, and tin, in different proportions, suited to the kind of type to be cast, but containing on an average 75 per cent of lead. The consumption of lead, therefore, amounts daily to 3300 lbs., and yearly to 1,029,600 lbs., subject to a deduction for old type returned to the foundry to be re-cast, probably amounting to 20 per cent, or about 205,920 lbs., leaving 823,680 lbs. for the quantity of new lead consumed per annum."

Of the Manufacture of pins, it says: "Samuel Slocum, of Rhode Island, obtained a patent in England, for a machine to make 'solid-headed' pins, in 1835. His invention was put in use in England; but he established the manufacture of pins, by means of it, in Poughkeepsie, in 1838, under the firm of Slocum, Gilson & Co. His machine has not been patented in the United States, but has been, as it still is, run in secret. . . . The 'American Pin company' and the 'Howe Manufacturing Co,' now manufacture nearly all the pins consumed in the country. . . . Both companies manufacture the wire for making their pins. During the last year, the two companies have used principally the Lake Superior copper, for making wire; their joint consumption of copper amounting to 250 tons, per annum. The present weekly production of pins by the two companies, may be stated at about 8 tons."

The impositions of the present day are thus set forth:—"There are few subjects of practical moment so interesting to the community at this time, as that of artificial light. The *camphene or pine oil*, and the *spirit gas or ethereal oil*, have to some extent superseded the common oils, but the great number of fatal accidents resulting from their use will prevent their general introduction. Another drawback is also and most justly operating to exclude them from use, and that is, the adulteration of the liquid. The pine oil or camphene, is or should be a pure oil of turpentine, but is now so frequently loaded with the spirits of turpentine or resinous matter, as to render it unfit for burning. The spirit gas or ethereal oil is not so easily adulterated, as it requires a very strong alcohol to mix well with the turpentine, but even this article is now so managed as frequently to burn but little better than the alcohol itself. The fact is, it is difficult to get a pure article of anything at the present day. A pure sperm oil cannot be purchased; I say this not without authority. A large quantity of sperm and whale oil is now consumed to manufacture the celebrated cod liver oil, which, as now sold, is about one-third part of cod liver and other fish liver oils, and the remainder fish and whale oil. Lard oil is unfit for lamps, at least so far as we have had any experience in Washington. I have tried repeatedly that which has been the most highly recommended, and have never yet found any that appeared to be suitable, either for single draft or argand lamps.—Seeing all the difficulties that beset us in this matter, we may reasonably account for the excitability of the public mind on the subject of artificial light, and the many vain projects that are from time to time put forth, promising a new and cheap light."

THE British East India Company are preparing to make a further descent on the natives for the purpose of wresting from them another slice of their territory. The matter is fairly broached by the Morning Chronicle, and no better excuse is offered for the measure than is found in the following extract:—

"The project of annexing Pegu and the delta of the Irrawaddy river, and of thus occupying the entrepot which has formed the centre of the present dispute, has already been eagerly advocated in India. These districts, it is said, would cost little to seize, and would compensate us not only for the pains of taking them, but for the expenses of our last campaign. Whatever may be the value of the arguments for or against annexation, there can be little doubt that the war itself has become inevitable.—India is not a country where we can safely afford to pocket insults, nor is the Burmese Empire sufficiently insignificant to admit of our exhibiting a protracted forbearance towards it, without the risk of misconstruction both by that power and its neighbors.

It is easy, of course, to declaim against the proneness of our Governors General to military conquest, and to dilate on the internal improvements to which the resources of the country ought to be dedicated. But it is not easy to see how Great Britain is to retain the prerogative of promoting these improvements—a prerogative which she undoubtedly exerts with greater effect than any previous rulers of the East—unless she also keeps the prestige of her power unimpared and unquestioned.

IN journalism, we know of nothing more painful than to witness the spirit with which certain papers, professedly religious and published for the avowed purpose of furthering gospel truths, twit each other on their short comings, and hold up to the world any little blemish a lynx-eyed censor may be able to magnify into a mountain. Were we convinced that the aim of such writers was directed solely to the removal of evil, one might bid them "God speed." We wish in our heart we could believe that no other spirit animated them and that all is intended to do good; but there is evidently at times something more than this at work. One writes a hurried paragraph, which is taken up by the organ of another denomination and placed in an unfavorable light, and this leads to a series of bickerings in which the spirit of religion is forgotten in a war of words. So far is this carried that we sometimes think the object in printing certain papers is not to advance any particular doctrines, but to wage war on all who do not belong to the different sects they profess to represent.

Now in the strife of politics it is admitted that to heap obloquy on the head of an opponent, and to treat him with scorn and contempt throughout a campaign, is to add much to his cause, if not to insure his election. The same rule holds good in the matter of religion. Let one sect seek to subdue another, and to effect its end, hold up its opponent to contumely, losing no opportunity to place it before the world in an unfavorable light, and whether the creed of the condemned be based on truth or not, it will find friends and advocates in proportion as it has been made the object of scorn and ridicule. Experience teaches this, and those who are continually harping upon doctrines not in keeping with their own peculiar views, but weaken their influence, and daily strengthen and nourish the root they vainly seek to destroy. One would think, on beholding the zeal with which the flaws in the belief of the various denominations are looked for and paraded to the world, that the work marked out in the Bible, has been accomplished, and that henceforth the aim of party and sect is to be directed to the attainment of earthly supremacy. How much injury is thus done, let those judge who are weekly seeking to give a greater publicity to the inconsistencies of their brethren in the Lord.

IT is our painful task to record the loss of one of our most valued citizens—Mr. JOHN P. RUGGLES who expired in New York on Sunday last, at the early age of twenty-four. Mr. Ruggles left home for Panama, January 10th, for the purpose of selling the ship George Champlin. His business detained him six weeks, and while in that unhealthy atmosphere laid the foundation of the disease which has proved so fatal.

The career of Mr. Ruggles was short but full of honor. Possessing a remarkable aptitude for business, and a mind capable of grasping the largest transactions, he embraced every opportunity to enlarge his sphere of usefulness and advance the interest of the community; choosing rather to embark on the hazardous and laborious life of a merchant and manufacturer, than to enjoy in private the ample means he inherited. Nor did his usefulness pass here. Every measure calculated to improve our town, and every public improvement found in him a ready advocate: while the poor and needy—the recipients of a bounty bestowed liberally, but in the most private way—will long deplore the loss they have so unexpectedly sustained. To his near relatives this affliction will fall as a blow from Heaven.—He was "the only son of his mother and she a widow." Truly her staff is broken. The only tie that bound her to earth is rent asunder, and now she must go down with sorrow to the grave.

"Man, like a stream, is in perpetual flow.
Death's a destroyer of quotidian prey.
My youth, my noontide his, my yesterday!
The bold invader shares the present hour;
Each moment on the former shuts the grave.
While man is growing, life is in decrease;
Our *birth* is nothing but our *death begun*.
As tapers waste that instant they take fire."

THE HAVANA correspondent of the N. Y. Her[ald] gives the following as the exports from the 1st to 15th of March:—

The exportations from Havana from the 1st, [illegible] to date and previously, were as follows:

	To date.	*Previously.*	[illegible]
Sugar, boxes	28,767	65 497	[illegible]
Coffee, arrobes	11,492	26 216	[illegible]
Segars, m	9,429	28 442	[illegible]
Tobacco, lbs.	85 554	517,939	[illegible]
Molasses, hhds.	1,725	7 459	[illegible]

Of the exportations from the 1st to date, there [went] to the United States 12,738 boxes sugar; 8,64[illegible] robes coffee; 3,192 m. segars; 6,837 lbs. tobac[co] and 1,725 hhds molasses.

The exportations from Matanzas from the 1st [to] the 12th inst., and previously this year, were as follows:

	To date.	*Previously.*	[illegible]
Sugar, boxes,	17,994	17,621	[illegible]
Molasses, hhds.	5,918	18,032	[illegible]

Of the total exports, there went to the United States 15,712 boxes sugar, and 19,923 hhds. molasses.

The stock of sugars in deposite in the public st[ores] of Havana, on the 12th inst., was 70,000 boxes.

During the past week there have been numerous engagements of vessels for northern United States ports, at $1 50 per box for sugars; $5 per hhd. do; $2 50 a $2 75 per hhd. for molasses; but [those] for Europe have declined owing to numerous arr[ivals] and small inquiry.

The New York *Express* says the members of the *Common Council* of that city are men of good taste in dress as well as appetite, as is proved by some of their bills, which are reported, besides the cases which are not, they received $31,561. Of this amount [illegible] 220 were paid for carriage hire, $3,818 to Aldermen for Retreshments as Commissioners of Excise, $275 as pay; $241 for Kid Gloves, $3,220 to Aldermen as Judges, $1000 to Aldermen as County Canvassers, $778 to Aldermen as Supervisors, [illegible] $8,628 as Aldermen. Then there are $60[illegible] paid lobbying at Albany. This for the old year. The new year begun thus:—Expenses for January [in the] Alderman's tea room, amount to $581.29. Among the items is $107,07 for oysters. The list of delicacies includes quails, brandy—(7 gallons,) a [illegible] er, and 2 *pounds* of *tea*.

To how many readers of the *Mercury* will [the] following come home?

"I HAVE THE READING OF IT EVERY WEEK" not unfrequently occurs, when persons are asked [if] they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they [al]ready take it, that they will reply, "No; but [neigh]bor B. takes it, and I have the reading of it every week." Such often add, that they like the paper and sometimes they consider it "the best paper [I] know of." They are benefitted by the toils, [abil]ities and expenditures of those who receive no[thing] from them in return. Reader, if you feel reproved just send in your name and take the paper [yourself] not forgetting to pay for it.—*Yorkville Miscellany.*

WE hope that if any measures are taken at next Town Meeting, to improve and embellish [the] Mall, that an order will be given Messrs. Stanley & Brother for a substantial iron fence. The present fence answers one purpose—it keeps the cows [out] but its claims to beauty are extremely distant. [The] cost of an iron fence is small—less than an ornamental wooden one—and when once completed [will] out-last generations. We know of no part [of] town more in need of improvement than the M[all].

THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, now in course of [erec]tion in New York, will contain five hundred rooms. The cost of the building will be over half a m[illion] of dollars. The silver ware will cost $14,000, [furni]ture $150,000 and plate glass windows $[illegible] The mirrors, five hundred and fifty in number [will] cost $15,000. Each room will be lighted with [gas] and supplied with hot and cold water from pipes all over the building.

The *Independance* of Berne says that the F[ederal] Council of Switzerland, on learning that the [Govern]ment of the United States will accredit for the [first] time, a permanent charge d' affaires to the [Con]federation, has resolved to send to America a piece of [grani]te from the valley of Hableron, near Interlaken, [to] form a part of the intended monument to [Wash]ington.

The Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights.

Editor of the Mercury: Sir,

The notice in your paper of the Aurora on the night of February 19th, which was truly one of the most splendid displays of this wonderful phenomena of nature—for which various causes have been assigned from time to time, but none of the hypothesis offered being susceptable of verification by experiments, without which no theory can be satisfactorily established—has induced me to offer an extract from a work, entitled "*The Philosophy of Astronomy*," which has not been published, and probably never will be during the life time of the author:

"That the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights is caused by electricity is, by experiments in that science, too evident to admit of a doubt." As set forth in my hypothesis, there is a constant influx of electricity to the earth by its natural attraction, the greater part of which is attracted to the northern hemisphere by the attractive matter of which it is composed; consequently the northern portion of the earth is always *positively* electrified, while the southern portion is *negatively* electrified.* The earth is an insulated conductor of electricity, like the *prime conductor of an electrical machine*, and like *that*, it can contain no more of the electric fluid than can be held by the natural attraction of the matter of which it is composed; consequently there is a constant egress of the electric fluid from the most northern portion of the earth, to which it is attracted by the best conductors near the surface. The egress of the electric fluid, beyond that which the earth retains by the natural attraction, is constantly passing from the polar region and unites with the general mass that pervades all space. The resistance the electric fluid meets with, in its passage from the polar regions, through the atmosphere to the zenith, produces light, as is shown by experiments with electricity in a dark room, where the fluid, in passing from a *wooden* or *metalic* point into the air, causes those coruscations of flashing light which, when observed in the heavens, are known as the Aurora Borealis. That the excess of the electric fluid *is*, as I have stated, constantly passing off from the polar region is evident from this well known fact: the northern lights appear every night and *all night* (where its duration is for months) in far northern latitudes; and the farther north the brighter they appear, giving sufficient light for all purposes for which daylight is required. We observe the Aurora Borealis only when the atmosphere to the north of us is very clear and free from humidity.

The Aurora Borealis, when very strong, often disturbs the magnetic needle.

A celebrated electrician in England (Mr. Canton,) some years since made several experiments which satisfied him that the Aurora Borealis is caused by electricity. In his experiments he collected a considerable quantity of the fluid during the time of an Aurora Borealis, with an insulated fishing rod (around the end of which he had twisted wire) on the top of his house. A leaden jar, connected with the wire, gave pretty strong and repeated shocks of electricity.

A person standing on an insulated stool at the time of a bright Aurora Borealis, will, in a few minutes, be so charged with electricity as to communicate sparks to one standing on the ground or in connection with the stool.

That the Northern Lights are caused by electricity may be demonstrated by an electrical experiment, producing an *artificial* Aurora Borealis. Take a wooden ball, three or four inches in diameter, and with the aid of glue coat over side of it with brass or iron filings. Then fix the ball on a small wire conductor, projecting from and about one foot above a leaden jar (so placed that the coated part shall be on or near a line horizontal through the centre of the ball.) Then charge the jar with electricity by the electrical machine, and in a dark room the ball will exhibit all the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis—the electricity flying off the coated side of the ball, meeting with the resistance of the air of the room, exhibits those sparkling coruscations of *light* exactly resembling the Northern Lights; and the air of the room will be strongly charged with electricity, as indicated by the electrometer, the cork balls repelling each other.

* Positive and negative electricity, according to Dr. Franklin's hypothesis,—"That portion of matter which has more than its natural share of electricity, is *positively* electrified, and that portion of matter which has less than its relative share of electricity, is *negatively* electrified." The correctness of this opinion can be verified by numerous experiments, which will suggest themselves to the practical electrician.

S.

Cod Liver Oil. Of this article we can speak *feelingly*, having given it a fair trial and derived great benefit from its use. For a long time we have been out of health, and for some months have felt that our lungs were affected. Various remedies, some of these very severe, were tried without obtaining the desired relief. Our breathing was seriously obstructed and at times, through weakness, it has been difficult for us to attend to the work of the week.—Through the advice of a physician we commenced the use of Cod Liver Oil, taking a tablespoonful four times a day. This was in December and we have continued to take it to the present time—Mr. Burnett, 33 Tremont Row, Boston, supplying us liberally with the article. Our health is improved to a surprising degree, and we feel sanguine of a return to former strength and activity. Two weeks after taking the Oil, there was a manifest improvement in appetite and flesh, and the latter has steadily increased. Unfortunately we cannot say how much we have gained in this respect but during the last thirty days the balance shows a very decided improvement.

The Cod Liver Oil is not palatable, but it is not as unpleasant as many suppose. And the beneficial effect upon the constitution is silent but sure. One feels not the slightest disagreeable effects from its use.

These remarks are called forth by a desire to aid those who are suffering from colds, coughs and diseases of the lungs, and to thank Mr. Burnett for the cases of oil which he has so kindly sent us.

Our friends returning from New York complain loudly of the filthy condition of that city. New York was ever famed for the dirt in its streets, while Paris is as remarkable for its cleanliness. In the latter city, during the most unfavorable season of the year, one is never annoyed by heaps of mud and garbage in the gutters—and for this reason, that city is swept *every night* and the accumulations taken up before morning.

Mr. Alex. Jernagen has placed upon our windows an improved spring, which is so arranged that one can raise the sash to any height, and with the least possible trouble. This is the most convenient window fasteuing we have ever seen.

In Cuba, dampness is extremely fatal, and the inhabitants are so well aware of this fact as to deem it necessary to throw themselves into a stream or take a cold bath if they happen to get a partial wetting.

The April Town Meeting for the election of general officers and members of the Legislature, takes place on Wednesday next. The proxes before the people will be found in another column.

During the greater part of the week we had a severe wind from the North East, and on Wednesday it rained to some purpose.

The Hartford papers are discussing the project of supplying that city with water from the Connecticut River.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week no less than eight thousand emigrants landed in New York.

Our exchanges are now fully occupied with politics, and we thank our stars that we can from our position look calmly on the strife.

Engine Company No. 1. will, on Tuesday next, parade for the first time with their new machine.

Pliny & Virgil each commend the ploughing of land four times.

DEMOCRATIC PROX.

FOR GOVERNOR,
PHILIP ALLEN, of Providence.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WM. BEACH LAWRENCE, of Newport.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
ASA POTTER, of South Kingstown.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WALTER S. BURGESS, of Cranston.
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
EDWIN WILBUR, of Newport.

For Senator,
JOHN ALFRED HAZARD.

For Representatives,
HENRY BULL.
GEORGE TURNER,
NATHAN HAMMETT,
WILLIAM GRAY.
GEORGE H. CALVERT

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Westminster Review.—The January number is received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. The Westminster has changed hands, and the American publishers have made arrangements to secure the advance sheet, so as to enable them to issue their Reprint nearly simultaneously with its publication in England. The editors make known their intention to support the following reforms:—

"A progressive extension of the Suffrage, in proportion as the people become fitted for using it, with a view to its ultimate universality, as the only equitable system of representation.

Such an adjustment of the Central Government and the local liberties of the people as, while allowing full scope for the popular energies, will secure the effective execution of measures dictated by the highest intelligence of the nation.

Free Trade in every department of Commerce.

A radical Reform in the Administration of Justice, especially in the Courts of Chancery, including the simplification and expedition of all legal processes.

A thorough revisal of the Ecclesiastical Revenues, with a view to their national and equitable use in promoting the intellectual and spiritual advancement of the people.

National Education, under the combined management of locally appointed officers and of commissioners deriving the authority from Parliament.

In the treatment of Religious questions the Review will innate a reverential sympathy for the cherished associations of pure and elevated minds with an uncompromising pursuit of truth. The elements of ecclesiastical authority and of dogma will be fearlessly examined, and the result of the most advanced Biblical criticism will be discussed without reservation, under the conviction that religion has its foundation in man's nature, and will only discard an old form to assume and vitalize one more expressive of its essence."

Gleason's Pictorial Companion has vastly improved. Some of the recent embellishment, particularly those illustrating the scenery of Brazil, are very spirited and life like. The Companion is printed on the finest satin-faced paper and furnished at the low price of four dollars a year.

Littell's Living Age.—Its permanent and increasing prosperity argues well for the intelligence, good sense, and morality of our people.

Mr. Editor. As Venus is now the evening star and will so continue for a long time, it may be interesting to your readers to observe her daily revolutions around the earth from east to west. As Venus falls back 2 minutes and nearly 28 seconds a day from the sun, the latter has the advantage of overtaking and passing that body in the heavens once in 584 days, less a fraction. Can there be any doubt respecting the daily revolution of Venus around the earth, while the latter rolls 60 degrees only from east to west? The Copernican system teaches that Venus revolves in an eliptical orbit around the sun once in about 224 days. I can prove that Venus makes a daily revolution around the earth, falling back about 2 minutes and 28 seconds. The most celebrated books on the science go to prove that it takes Venus about 584 days to return to the same relative position with the sun in her eastern or western elongation, which never exceeds 47 degrees. The same books admit that Venus makes her revolutions around the sun once in 224 days. Substract 360 days, the time required for the earth to make one annual revolution on its axis, from 584 days, and we have left 224 days, which is direct proof that Venus makes a daily revolution around the globe, while the latter rolls 60 miles (one degree) per day, from east to west, performing its revolutions in 360 days.

A. COTTRELL.

New York Grain Market

There is a fair demand for Wheat for milling and export, the latter checked by the rates of freight and unfavorable advices from England, but as holders are for the most part firm, prices have not varied; the sales are for fair White Genesee $1,10; unmixed Ohio, 92 cents. Rye continues in good demand, both for present and future delivery, and prices gradually tend upward; the sales are at 79 a 80 here or to arrive in a few days, and 78 a 80 for delivery on opening of Canal navigation. Barley is steady, with a moderate demand at previous rates, at 90 cents for fair two rowed, and on private terms for common.—Oats have arrived freely, and with only a fair demand, have materially declined; we now quote Canal 43 a 44, River 40 a 42, and Jersey 40 a 41 cents. Corn has been in very small supply, and with a fair demand for home use and export, prices have advanced; the sales are at 65 a 65½ cents for unsound, 65½ a 66½ for Yellow Southern, and 66 a 66½ for White do; mixed Western and round yellow may be quoted nominally 68 cents.

New Bedford Oil Market.

Sperm—The market has been active since our last, and prices are well sustained. The sales include parcels of 750 bbls. just landed, at $1 24½; 550 bbls at $1 25; 160 bbls do, not strictly prime, at $124; and cargo of 1910 bbls and a parcel of 160 bbls on private terms. A lot of 800 bbls resold on New York account, at a price we did not learn. The stock in the market is much reduced.

Whale.—The market for whale has also been very active since our last, and sales to the extent of 3800 bbls have been made, for home use, at a further advance in prices. The transactions include 1100 bbls (the first of the week) from store, at 62c; 610 bbls ground tier and dark at 58½ a 60c; 60 bbls humpback at 50c; 150 bbls good NW Coast, from the wharf, at 61½c; 200 bbls do at 62c; 500 bbls do from store at 63c, and 400 bbls was made at 60c; and in New York a sale of 600 bbls at 63c per gallon.

Brighton Market, Thursday last

At Market 775 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 1775 Sheep and 2750 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—Sales not very quick and prices of last week had to be realized. We quote Extra $7; first quality $6,50 a 6,75; second $6 a 6,25; third 5,50 a 6.

Working Oxen—Sales $75 82, 98, 105, 108, 130.

Cows and Calves—Sales $23, 37, 28, 31, 33, 37, 40.

Sheep—Sales $3 50, 4 25, 5 25 6 and 6 75.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 5½ a 5 5-8 for sows, 6 1-2 a 6 5 8 for barrows. Old hogs 6¼ a 6 1-2. At retail from 6 1-2 to 8.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1852.		Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	High water
3	Saturday,	5 39	6 21	5 27	6 14
4	Sunday,	5 37	6 23	rises	7 8
5	Monday,	5 36	6 24	8 4	8 3
6	Tuesday,	5 35	6 25	9 21	8 58
7	Wednesday,	5 34	6 26	10 35	9 56
8	Thursday,	5 32	6 28	11 45	10 50
9	Friday,	5 31	6 29	morn.	11 48

Full Moon 4th d 9 h 40 m morning.

Reported for the Mercury.

COURT OF JUSTICES.

March 30th, there was one civil suit standing for trial, after the second continuance, and on which an argument of a question of law was expected. But it was disposed of without affording any opportunity for the exhibition of authorities before our Justices, by the discontinuance of the Plt.

On the criminal docket the complaint of Sylvester R. Hazard against Dennis Tumey was entered, for the violation of a Town Ordinance in being indecently intoxicated, or for being a disorderly person, and he was recognized to appear at the next Court day, and perhaps he will not miss the opportunity.

Society is best governed by those motives, which were given to mankind for the proper regulation of their conduct. Is a drunkard to be reformed, and drunkenness to be banished from the community? No better expedient can be devised than the first that was applied to such cases, and which entirely debarred *him* from the means of intoxication. For he knew that as soon as he became a sober man, and avoided all excess, he would again be placed upon a par with other men, and could eat and drink in moderation like other men. To such a one, no stronger motive could be presented for his reform. More than this may be done upon a like principle.

WHIG PROX.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ELISHA HARRIS of Coventry.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Providence.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS, of Providence.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
SYLVESTER G. SHEARMAN, of N. Kingstown,
FOR GENERAL TREASURER,
SAMUEL B. VERNON, of Newport.

For Senator,
ISAAC P. HAZARD.

For Representatives,
HENRY Y. CRANSTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY,
THOMAS R. HUNTER,
SETH BATEMAN,
JOHN T. BUSH.

Metereological Diary, for Mch. 1852.

MARCH.	Therom'r. 6 A M	2 P M	9 P M	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.		
1	18	30	27	NE	Cloudy	all	day
2	24	26	20	NE NW	Rain	snow	Clear
3	8	28	19	NW	Clear	clear	do
4	12	28	28	NW SW	Clear	clear	cloudy
5	30	33	34	NE SW	Snow	Rain	do
6	26	38	32	NE SW	Clear	do	cloudy
7	24	33	28	NW	Clear	Clear	Clear
8	24	40	36	NW SW	do	cloudy	cloudy
9	32	40	42	SW	cloudy	do	do
10	34	52	34	NW	Clear	clear	clear
11	28	46	30	NE SW	do	cloudy	do
12	36	52	40	SW	do	clear	do
13	36	54	47	SW	Showery	all	day
14	37	42	38	E NE	do		Rain
15	34	46	36	SW NW	Cloddy	cloudy	clear
16	34	52	38	NW SW	Clear	clear	do
17	32	45	34	NE	Cloudy	cloudy	Rain
18	36	40	34	NE	Rain	Rain	Clody
19	26	40	30	NW	Cloudy	all	day
20	20	35	24	NW	Clear	clear	clear
21	20	32	34	NW SW	do	cloudy	snow
22	30	45	36	NW SW	do	clear	cloudy
23	30	46	34	SE NW	Cloudy	RaTr	cleor
24	30	50	36	NW SE	clear	clear	cloudy
25	30	50	32	NW SW	Snow	do	clear
26	36	48	42	NE SE	Clear	do	cloudy
27	34	50	40	SE	do	cloudy	do
28	28	46	34	NE	Clear	all	day
29	26	44	34	NE NW	do	cloudy	clear
30	30	38	32	SE NE	Cloudy	snow	cloudy
31	30	38	36	NE SE	do	cloudy	rain

Mean average of this month, 34 38
do do do last year, 36 40
Mean do of March 1843, coldest in 35 years, 29 29
Mean average of March 1828, warmest 35 years, 40 90

MARRIED.

In Providence, 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Fields, Mr. George L. Peckham to Miss Abby C. Moses, both of Gardner, Mass., formerly of this town.

In Providence, 29th ult., Mr. James E. Lawrence, of P., to Miss Hannah T. Boss, of Johnston.

In Salem, 25th ult., Mr. Thomas J. Fenner, of Providence to Miss Susan M. Glover, of Salem.

In St. Louis, 1st ult., Mr. E. H. Comstock, formerly of Providence to Miss Emma C. Goodrich, of St. Louis.

DIED.

In this town, 22d ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Brownell, widow of the late Joseph Brownell, aged 59 years.

In this town 2d inst., Mrs. Catharine B., wife of Mr. Benjamin H. Peckham, and second daughter of Mr. Nicholas B. Anthony, in the 25th year of her age. Funeral on Monday next at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Broad Street, where relations and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In New York, on Sunday evening last, Mr. John P. Ruggles, of this town, only son of the late Nathaniel S. Ruggles, Esq., aged 24 years. His remains were brought to this place on Tuesday, and interred in the Island Cemetery.

In Middletown, R. I., on the 10th ult., Mary M. Stanton, widow of Daniel Stanton, of Napoli, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., aged 46 years.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, 30th ult., Kate Allen, infant daughter of Mr. Oliver H. Geffroy, aged 16 months, and 18 days.

In Providence, 14th ult. Dora Ella, aged 5 years; 24th, Josephine, aged 2 years; 29th, Emma Arabella, in the 7th year of her age, all of the scarlet fever, and daughters of Mr. Alfred Lewis; Wm. Bradford, son of Mr. James S. Boyce, aged 2 years; 23d, Mr. Hartford Tingley, aged 64 years; Mrs. Hannah M. Bowen, wife of William Corlis Bowen, aged 27 years; 25th, Mrs. Lydia Pope, aged 77 years; Mrs. Julia A., wife of Charles R. Myers, aged 68 years; John Brower, youngest son of Henry C. Starkweather, aged 1 year; 28th, Florence, youngest daughter of Mr. N. A. Eddy, aged 3 years; 29th, Miss Susan A., eldest daughter of the late Pardon Carpenter, aged 19 years; Dea. John C. Jencks aged 75 years; 31st, on her 17th birth day, Sophia B., eldest daughter of Stephen Martin.

In Bristol, 26th ult., Mr. Jonathan Easterbrooks, aged 64 years.

In New Bedford, Sunday morning last, George Clarence Haile, son of Hon. Levi Haile, in the 20th year of his age.

In Smithfield, R. I., 27th ult., Mrs. Thankful Day, wife of John Day, aged 54 years; 28th, Mrs. Abigail Whipple, widow of the late Major Simon Whipple, aged 81 years.

In Westport, 22d ult., Joseph Cook, of Little Compton, aged 65 years.

In Wyoming, N. Y., 24th ult., Mrs. Nancy Bogman, relict of the late Joseph Bogman, formerly of Providence, aged 59 years.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED.—

MONDAY, March 29.—Sch Guerilla, Basset, Saybrook for Harwich; Mt Vernon, Bragg, Lincolnsville for F. River; Hamlet, Nickerson, Prov for Phil. Slp Sea Witch, Wall, Prov for N. York.

TUESDAY, March 30.—Brig Porto Rico, Britt, Portsmouth for Boston.

Sch Velocity, Smith, Prov for N. York; Copy, Tagget, do for do; Abby, Cromwell, N. York for Fishing; Devono, Low, do for Glocester; Cape Cod, Rilley, do for Danvers; Josephine, Eldridge, do for Provincetown; William, Waon, do for N. Bedford; Connecticut, Veazie, Warren for Boston; R. P. Coleman, Jerames, Stonington for Fishing; Fillmore, Loring, Phil for Yarmouth.

WEDNESDAY, Mch 31—Sch'rs Meridian, Cobb, N. York for Provincetown; Aleoma, Willard, St. George for Rock River, Va.; John Randolph, Baker, Yarmouth for N. York; Sarah Jane, Fitzgerald, Nantucket for do; R. B. Smith, Kelley, do for do; Col. Henson, Bassett, Oysterville, C. C. for do; Sussex, Barker, Dennis for Sandy Hook; Elmira, Rogers, Spelman, Prov. Saybrook; J & W Erickson Westcot, do fr Phil; Liberty, Beebe, N. London for Fishing; J. Y. Baker Dyer, Wellfleet for Tangier; Warbush, Hall, do for L. E. Harbor; M. B. Davis, Davis, fm F. River.

THURSDAY, April 1.—Bark D. M. Hall, Church, N. York for Fall River.

Sch'rs J. H. Counce, Ogier, Savannah for Thomaston; Metamora, King, fm N. York.

Sloops America, Sturgess, Providence for New York; Chase, Oaks, do for do; China, Lamphere, fm Westerly; Leader, Davis do for Providence; Vigilant, King, N. York for Prov.

FRIDAY, March 2—Sch'rs Flying Cloud, Wolen, from Norfolk to Bowen & Co.; Florio, Ober, N. Bedford; Mary Patterson, Bateman, F River for Philad; Sea Mark, Hogan, Prov for do; Queen, Crowell, do for do; Sterling, Chase, Hyannis for N York; Lynn, Healey, Rockland for Richmond Va.

Sloops Nancy Jane, Gardner, fm Connecticut Rvr; Rienzi, Durfee, N York for Providence.

MEMORANDA.

At San Francisco, March 2d, bark Charles Devens, Bailey, wtg.

Adv at San Francisco, ship Celestial, Palmer, for Shanghai, March 2d.

Sld fm New York 28th, bark Express, Boss, for for Matanzas.

Sld fm Savannah 27th, bark J. A. Hazard, Gardner, for Havana.

Sld fm Wilmington 27th, bark Saranac, Bigley, for Havana.

Sld fm Savannah 26th, brig Random, Burdick, for Havana.

Sld fm Wilmington 26th, brig Annawan, Almy, for Havana.

Sld fm New Orleans 18th, brig R. B. Lawton, Gardner, for Havana.

At Savannah 31st, brig John Balch, Melvill, ld'g for Havana, to sail about April 4th.

Sloop George, (of this port) Cobleigh, from New York for Taunton, with a cargo of spelter, grounded on Blakes' Shoals 30th inst. about one mile below Taunton, knocked up the after part of the well room, sprung aleak, and on the flood tide filled and sunk in about 7 feet of water. She was to be raised and go on the railway at Taunton for repairs.

New England Truss Manufactory,

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Ratchet & Spiral Trusses,
467 Washington Street, 467
BOSTON.

ALL the various approved trusses constantly for sale. Ladies waited on by Mrs Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years experience in the business.

Strangers in the city will please take notice the odd numbers and oven numbers are on opposite sides of the street, it being 416 opposite to the subscriber's residence 467 where he will keep a full supply of Ready Made Trusses, for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and Infants, Abdominal Supporters of five or six different kinds, and such as Hull's, Chapin's Spinal, Cutter's, Fitch's, Ingalls', &c., &c.

☞ Ladies waited upon by Mrs Caroline D. Foster at the above place.

The following certificate from Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, was given 16 years since, but will last forever:

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am well satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to those important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN, M. D., Boston.

Certificate.—The following certificate is from Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary:

The undersigned having occasion to employ Mr. J. Frederick Foster, of Boston, in making and fitting trusses for the relief of Hernia, takes great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of such persons as may be afflicted with that and similar complaints. Mr Foster's success in the manufacture, and adapting them to the body, giving ease and comfort to the wearer, surpass (as far as our experience goes,) any other manufacturer of the article.

The numerous testimonials which he has received, together with the recommendations of that eminent surgeon, Dr. J. C. Warren, are a sufficient guaranty for all who may favor Mr. F., that his instruments will give entire satisfaction, and he will satisfy all reasonable demands for an equitable compensation.

Andover, May. 4, 1848. M. STUART.

Boston, April 3, 1852 —1y.

NO HUMBUG!

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

NOW IS THE TIME to buy your HATS and CAPS. The subscriber would inform his Friends and the Hat-wearing Community in general that he has just received his Spring Supply of the above named Goods which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any other Store, here or elsewhere. A large and beautiful assortment of Childrens Hats and Caps, have just been received. Also mens and boys Cloth, Glazed, Silk and Cotton Caps, which were bought in New York last week for cash, which I am selling at less price than ever before offered. Also a beautiful assortment of Childrens Belts, Kossuth Hats, making the best assortment to be found in Newport, and as low as any other Store.

JACOB WEAVER.

April 3, 1852.—4w. No. 114 Thames St.

P. S. A few more of those Three Dollar Hats just received.

TABLE COVERS,
CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND BLANKETS,
CLEANSED.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen:—Carpets, Counterpaines, Blankets, Table Covers, &c., &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above may leave their articles at the Store of Cornell & Dennis, in Broad Street, or John Allman's, in Spring Street; or by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished.

All favors thankfully received.

THOMAS GOULD.

Portsmouth, April 3, 1852.—6m.

Boots & Shoes.

JUST RECEIVED a complete assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of every description which will be sold at a very small advance from the cost. Please call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN N POTTER,
No. 130 Thames Street,
nearly opposite Post Office.

Those who have unsettled accounts of long standing will confer a favor by calling and settling them. J. N. P.

Newport, April 3d, 1852.—tf.

Merchants' Bank Dividend.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Merchants' Bank are notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share, will be paid on and after Wednesday next, April 7th.

CHAS. D. HAMMETT, *Cashier.*

Newport, April 3, 1852.

AUGUSTUS FRENCH,

DEALER IN

Bonnet and Millinery Goods.

No. 96, Thames Street.

April 3, 1852.

New Spring Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from New York the Spring Style of BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS which will be sold cheap for cash.

Particular attention paid to Repairing, Bleaching and Pressing Straw Bonnets.

Ladies' please call at No. 95 Thames Street and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1852. AUGUSTUS FRENCH.

☞ FASHIONABLE ☜

READY MADE CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON CLOTHING STORE

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing adapted expressly to the Spring Trade consisting in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Sack Coats of Bd Cloths, Doeskin, Tweeds, &c.

Pants of Blue and Black Bd Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Sattinett, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

Vests of Plain Black Satin, Figured do, Plain Silk, Fancy Silk and a variety of other kinds.

Also on hand a good assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Collars Bosoms, Hdkfs, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Socks, and a variety of Fancy articles.

SPRING STYLE OF
HATS & CAPS.

KOSSUTH HATS, at exceedingly low prices.

A large assortment of TRUNKS, of all sizes, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the *OREGON CLOTHING STORE*, Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.

April 3. STEPHEN HAMMETT.

NEW BONNETS.
SPRING FASHIONS,

Just received at
April 3d, 1852. JAMES HAMMOND'S.

CORN!

3000 BUSHELS, now landing from schr Flying Cloud, and for sale by
April 3. GEO. BOWEN & CO.

SHAWLS & SCARFS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from New York, with an unusual variety of Shawls, of the most desirable kinds.

White Crape, Heavy Black Long and Square Shawls, Cheap Printed Cashmeres, and others, which he will be happy to show to those in want of this article.

C. W. TURNER.

April 3. 81 & 83 Thames St.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, N. York and Philadelphia and is empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are, Boston, Scollay's Building, New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut sts.

NEWTON BROTHERS'

Have received per Rienzi
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Comprising a complete assortment of goods in their line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices.

JAMES R NEWTON having retired from the concern, and sold his entire interest therein to us, we shall for convenience continue the business for this year in the same name.

EDWARD F. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

April 3, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

Isa; a Pilgrimage, by Caroline Cheseboro.
The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell.
The Yellow Plush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray.
Latham's Hand book of the English Language.
Rural Architecture, by Lewis F. Allen.
Aytoures Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers.
The power of Christian Benevolence, illustrated in the life and labors of Mary Lyon, compiled by Edward Hitchcock &c., &c.
Midnight Harmonies, or thoughts for the Seas of Solitude and Sorrow, by Octavius Winslow M. A.
Charity and its fruits or Christian love as manifested in the heart and life, by Jonathan Edwards.
The History of Palestine by John Kitto &c., &c.
The International Magazine for April.
Harpers Magazine for April.

For sale by
April 3. CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.

PAPER HAGINGS—Fire Board Prints, Borders and Curtains, a new and cheap supply

For sale by
April 2. CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

WILD'S FRUIT Candies Triumphant:—THE END OF DOUBT—Dr. Chilton, one of the first chemists in the world, gives the following certificate in favor of N. H. Wild's Fruit Drops, viz:—Banana, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Drops.

[COPY]

"I have examined and carefully tested the Acidulated Fruit Drops, manufactured and sold by H. N. Wild, and find them to be composed of ingredients which are perfectly harmless.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
New York, March 27, 1852. Chemist.

Always ask for **Wild's** Fruit Candies and take no other. Sold wholesale and retail by

R. J. TAYLOR,
April 3. Agent for H. N. Wild.

NEW STRAW BONNETS,

NOW OPENING AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames Street.

COMPRISING a greater variety of Styles than ever before offered, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. April 3.

Charles W. Turner,

HAS JUST RECEIVED his Spring Stock of Dress Goods, Ribbons Shawls, Gloves and Hosiery, Lace and Muslin Collars, Chemizettes Undersleeves and other embroideries. Black Lace Veils, Parasols &c. April 3.

NEW GOODS from NEW YORK.

OPENING to day at CHAS. W. TURNER'S a fresh Stock of Spring Goods of every variety bought at low prices and for sale at a small advance on cost. April 3.

GROCERIES, &C.,

JUST RECEIVED AT 22 BROAD STREET,
BY
CORNELL & DENNIS,

Havana Brown Sugar,	Hyson Tea,
Stewart Crush'd do	Young Hyson do
do Pow'red do	Oolong do
do Granulated do	Souchong do
do Refined do	Vanilla Chocolate,
Old Java Coffee,	Bakers Cocoa,
Maracaibo do	Hemp Seed,
St. Domingo do	Canary do
Parched do	Orvis Corn Starch,
Ground do	Nutmegs,
Lard	Cassia,
Hams	Yeast Powder,
Rice	Shot,
Superfine Flour,	Cream Tarter,
Heckers do	Super Car. Soda,
Patent self raising do	Pickles,
Dried Apples,	Pepper Sauce,
Prunes,	Wrapping Paper,
Box Raisins,	Ex. No. 1 Soap,
Seedless do	Pearl Starch,
Citron,	Salæratus,
Currants,	Ground Spices,
Figs,	N. O Molasses,

Timothy Red Top, Borden and Clover Seeds, Crockery, Dry Goods, &c.

With our former stock making a very full and complete assortment—which is offered at Wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices.

March 27, 1852.

CARPETINGS.

Wm C. Cozzens & Co.,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY
Brussel and Tapestry Carpets
Superior three ply do
Superfine Ingrain do
of new and beautiful designs and for sale very low by [Mch. 27.

NEW BOOKS.
FOR SALE AT TILLEY'S.

LADY FELECIA, a novel by Henry Cockton, Esq., author of Valentine Vox, Love Match, &c., complete in one volume, 50 cts.

Angela Wildon, or the Mysteries of Altendoff Castle, by G. W. M. Reynolds, Esq., complete in 2 volumes, price $1.

Poor Jack,—a tale of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, complete in one volume, price 50 cts.

The Seven Brothers of Wyoming, or the Brigands of the Revolution, complete in 1 volume, price 25 cents.

The Swamp Steed, or the days of Marion and his Merry Men; complete in 1 volume.

March 27. price 50 cts.

Trees, &c., for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large supply of Quince, Silver Leaf, White Ash and Elm Trees. Also, Asparagus-roots, which will be sold at as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

Jamestown, 3d m. 1852. GEO. W. CARR.

Dress Goods.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL Berage de laines Dress Silks, Poplins, &c., &c., open this day by WM. C. COZZEN'S & CO.

Mch. 27.

GODEY'S Lady's Book, Sartain's Magazine and Graham's Magazine, for April; for sale by WILLIAM H. PEEK,

Mch. 27. 99 Thames St.

NEW MUSIC—What a world it might be; Duett, by Kreissman.
Pilgrim Stranger; Duett, by Kreissman.
Up to the Forest; song, words by Wm. Howitt, music, by John Barnett.
Row Gently, Gondolier, for two voices, music by J. L. Ellerton.
Variations Brilliante, Sur le Theme Favori.—'The Bird Song,' par Charles Grobe; for sale by WILLIAM H. PEEK,

Mch. 27. 99 Thames St.

EGGS, BUTTER AND APPLES, taken in exchange for Groceries.

Mch. 27. H. H. YOUNG.

To Boat Builders.

THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Nails for Boat Builders use, at the old price, viz:—25 not 28 cts.

Mch. 6. N. M. CHAFEE.

March 27, 1852.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION

At James Hammonds.

3628 Recollections of a Literary Life; or Books, Places and people, by Mary Russell Mitford author of "Our Village," &c. 1
3629 Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, 2
6012 The head of the Family a novel by the author of the Ogilvies. 1
7630 Marcus Warland, or the the long Moss Spring, a Tale of the South, by Caroline Lee Hentz, 1
5995 2d part of Kennith, by G. W. M. Reynolds,
5935 3d part of Self-Deception, by Mrs. Ellis,
5342 4th vol Bancroft's History of the United States,
3631 A buckeye abroad, or wanderings in Europe and in the Orient, by Samuel S. Cox, 1
3632 The Yellow Plush Papers, by William M. Thackery, 1
5938 Godey's Lady's Book for April,
5939 Graham's Magazine for April,
5953 Sartain's Magazine for April,
3633 The use of Sunshine, by S. M. Authoress of the Maiden Aunt. 1
3634 The world here and there; or notes of Travellers from Household words, edited by Charles Dickens, 1
3645 Journal kept during a Summer Tour for the children of a Village School, by the author of Amy Herbert, 1
6013 A Story without a name a novel, by G. P. R. James Esq. 1

List of Voters.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of Newport will meet at the Town Hall in Newport, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of voters for this town, for the Town Meeting to be holden on the first Wednesday in April.

By order of the Council,
Mch 20 3w. B. B. HOWLAND, *Clk.*

EAGLE NURSERY,
Cranston, R. I.

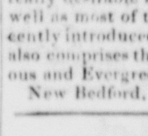
SILAS MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased two additional Nurseries has now on hand every variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, GRAPE VINES *Raspberries, Strawberries, Flowering Shrubs, &c.* Among them are—Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Quince and Plum Trees, and the finest Fir and Evergreen Trees to be found in the State. *Also*, Forest and Ornamental Trees of Extra size and quality, Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus Roots, Strawberry vines, Roses of all kinds, with a variety of Plants, Shrubs, &c., usually found in a well assorted Nursery. Orders left with Charles N. Tilley, corner of Mill and division strets, or at B. J. Tilley's Newspaper Depot, Thames street, Newport, will receive immediate attention, and trees packed with great care for transportation.

March 20.—6w.

Wasemequia Nursery,

106 WASHINGTON STREET, N. BEDFORD, MASS.
HENRY H. CRAPO.



THE PROPRIETOR of this establishment, offers for sale on the most liberal terms, his usual large and extensive assortment, comprising more than 100,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Hedge Plants, &c. &c.

His Fruit Trees, especially Pears and Apples, are fine, healthy and vigorous, embracing all the really desirable and choice standard varieties, as well as most of the new and rare kinds more recently introduced. The Ornamental Department also comprises the usual assortment of Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.

New Bedford, Mch. 20.—6w.

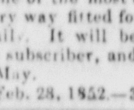
ROSES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF ROSES.

HENRY H. CRAPO offers at his Nursery, 106 Washington street, New Bedford, Mass. a fine assortment of choice Roses, at the following extremely low prices—the selection to be made, partially at least, by himself, viz:—Rosa Gallica, Hybrid China, Hybrid Bourbon, Provence, Damask, Rosa Alba and Scotch Roses, all of them choice kinds and some very fine, at $3 per doz., $20 per 100; climbing Roses, $4 per doz., $25 per 100; Moss Roses $5 per doz., and Perpetual, or Autumnal Roses $6 per doz.

New Bedford, March 20.—6w.

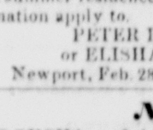
Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT three story House situated corner of Touro and Clarke Sts., and fronting on Washington Sq., known as the Ellery House, containing 16 rooms with washroom attached, and a good well of water and woodhouse in the yard. Said House, is one of the most eligible in the Town and in every way fitted for a boarding house or a large family. It will be sold or let on application the subscriber, and possession given on the 1st of May.

Feb. 28, 1852.—3m. EDWARD CLARKE.

TO LET.



THE DWELLING HOUSE No 54, formerly occupied by Miss Mary Coggeshall deceased, situated on Prospect Hill Street (for 1 year or for the season.) The house will be in complete repair, and is very eligibly situated for a summer residence. For more particular information apply to.

PETER P REMINGTON, Newport,
or ELISHA C. WELLS, Providence.

Newport, Feb. 28, 1852.

NOTICE.

MUCH has of late been said in regard to the "painful accidents" arising from the use of what is called Pine Oil, Fluid &c., but consumers do not consider that with the genuine articles, are sold as such, many base and spurious compounds for the purpose of reducing prices.—Since the introduction by us some years since of Pine Oil and Porter's Fluid, no accident of any moment and no explosion has occurred from that furnished our own customers. The Pine Oil and Fluid which we now sell is the same in quality and price (although the prices of materials have advanced) as when first manufactured by us, and is warranted to give for the same expenditure, more light than any article in use. It is perfectly pure being made of the best materials, leaves no gum upon the wick, does not smoke, and when used in suitable Lamps, we can confidently recommend it as a perfectly safe light for domestic use. By a single illustration we can convince the most incredulous that *it is not explosive.* To consumers of Camphene we recommend our DOUBLE DISTILLED CAMPHENE, as an article which cannot be surpassed.

B. H. TISDALE & SON,
Manufacturers of Pine Oil, Burning
Mch. 13. Fluid, Camphene, &c.

FOR SALE.



THE HOUSE AND LOT, situated on the West side Thames Street, directly East of the Woolen Mill—said house is now in excellent repair and was built in the year 1839. It is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of four seperate families, one front room being well adapted and furnished for a shop.

Apply to
Mch. 13. THOS. R. HAZARD.

Grass Seeds.

3000 lbs Western Clover seed,
1000 do. Large Eastern do.
200 Bushels Burdens Grass do.
100 do Timothy do do.
100 Bags Red Top do do.

The above seed will be sold extremely low. Those in want will find great bargains at

BARBER & BOONE'S,
Mch 27] No. 4 & 6 South side Market-square.

OIL-CLOTH CARPETS.
STRAW MATTINGS.

20 ps 4¼, 5¼ and 6¼ Superior Straw Matting. 15 pc rich and new patterns Oil-Cloth Carpets of a superior quality and finish, just opened and for sale cheap by

Mch. 27, 1852. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

STARCH POLISH; the only kind that has proved as represented The gratification of this article is when we sell once we always sell again. YOUNG.

Mch. 27.

AUCTION SALES

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BANK STOCK.

Will be sold at Public Auction in front of the United States Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

8 SHARES of the capital Stock of the Newport Bank belonging to the late Elizabeth R. Eldred, of Jamestown.

8 SHARES of the capital Stock of the Newport Bank late the property of Mary Eldred deceased, of Jamestown.

By order
WILLIAM H. KNOWLES, *Admr.*

Newport, March 20. 1852.—3w.

TAKE NOTICE.

COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns Bay State May Flower, Perfect Union Brownell's Coal Stoves, &c. &c., No. 91 Thames-st.

WM. BROWNELL.

Jan. 17, 1852.

BLISS & STANHOPE,

—DEALERS IN—

RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE

At Wholesale and Retail.

March 1. 1852.

R. P. BERRY.

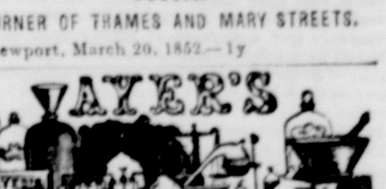
DENTIST

—OFFICE—

CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Newport, March 20, 1852.—1y

AYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

Many years of trial, instead of imparing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectation of its friends.—Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakeable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength, to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Newport by R. R. HAZARD & CO., R. J. TAYLOR, and by Druggists everywhere.

Feb. 21, 1852, 3m

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK

MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the store corner of Spring and Touro streets, lately occupied by John Irish, where he intends to carry on the Saddle, Harness and Trunk business in all its varieties and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of articles usually kept in such an establishment, consisting in part of Trunks, Valices, Whips, Curry-Combs, and Brushes, Chamois Skins, Dusters, &c., &c.

All articles in his line made to order, at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited, and all orders thankfully and faithfully attended to.

FRANCIS STANHOPE.

N. B. Repairing attended to with despatch.

Oct. 12.—6m.

MOUS DELAINES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Mous Delaines at 12½ cents pr yd at
108 Thames, corner of Mary sts.
Feb. 28. LANGLEY & NORMAN'S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

A FRESH LOT of this invaluable remedy, just received by

R. R. HAZARD & CO. *Agents.*
Feb. 28. Apothecaries Hall.

Camphene Hanging Lamps,

OF entire new pattern, warranted to give perfect satisfaction; For sale low by
Feb. 21. B. H. TISDALE, & SON.

Refined Camphene, warranted pure, fresh drawn every day,

RUSHTON CLARKE & CO'S pure medicinal COD LIVER OIL—A fresh supply of this most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption this day received direct from the proprietors, and for sale by

C. G. C. HAZARD,
Jan. 24. next door north Post Office.

KNITTING COTTON.

WHITE, Unbleached, Mixed, Slate and Drab Knittting Cotton, a new supply at
Feb. 28. J. H. HAMMETT'S.

UNBLEACHED AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, just received and for sale low at J. H. HAMMETT'S.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

15 KEGS choice dairy Butter, 50 Boxes Cheese, just received and for sale by BARBER & BOONE,
Mch. 27. South side Market Square.

CLOAK TRIMMINGS—Received this day, a small lot of cloak gimps, Tassels &c.
Dec. 13th. F. LAWTON & BROS.

O*ranges, Lemons, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Figs, Nuts, Pickles, &c., &c.*, just received at
March 27. H. H. YOUNG.

ORANGES.

25 Boxes Prime Oranges, just received and for sale by

BARBER & BOONE,
Feb 27 South side Market Square.

BLISS'
JENNY LIND



HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

THIS RANGE, manufactured and offered to the public at wholesale and retail by the subscribers, is counted the most desirable ever brought into this or any other market; possessing as it does, qualities heretofore unobtained for compactness, convenience, economy and neatness. The *Jenny Lind* is justly celebrated as *the* Range; it is calculated for fire-places of every size and with the smallest quantity of Coal that will ignite, one may cook a dinner either for one, or for a regiment, so admirably are the parts of this invention adjusted to their several uses.—Faults have been found in each and all the Ranges in use, the *Jenny Lind* excepted; and so well known are the merits embraced in this unique design, that it will in all probability, shortly be the only saleable article in the market. With those who have tested its worth, it stands A 1, and those who have for years suffered the inconvenience and annoyance of having their Bread baked to a crisp on one side with an equal portion of dough on the other, (as it too often comes out of the "improved" Ranges and Stoves heretofore sold) will do well to call at No. 117 Thames street and order one of the beautiful Ranges manufactured by the subscribers, who pledge themselves to give satisfaction to all who favor them with their Commission.

BLISS & STANHOPE,
March 1, 1852.—tf Newport, R. I.

COAL! COAL!

CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

Newport Iron Foundry,

FOOT OF HOWARD STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having made arrangements to carry on an extensive business, are now prepared to furnish castings of every description at short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

They have on hand, and are weekly receiving *Fence Patterns* of every variety; suitable for CEMETERY, STREET, PARK, BALCONY, or any other ornamental purpose; and are prepared to put up the same on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any establishment in the country. Ornamental fences of iron, will now come into general use, as they can be put up at the cost of a wooden one. Persons in want of a fence would do well to call and examine our patterns before making a selection.

We have, in connection with the Foundry, an experienced Pattern Maker, who is prepared to furnish patterns with dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

I. N. STANLEY & BROTHER.
July 19, 1851—tf.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL.

PARENTS.

READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom *to advise or persuade* them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their minatures taken in his superior style of art.

FRIENDS.

If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Minature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.

CHILDREN.

If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Minatures, if taken by a good artist will afford you sweet consolation.

TO ALL.

How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Minatures of the "loved and lost"?

There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"

Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from

J. A. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 26, 1850. Daguerreotype Artist.

FURNITURE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would call the attention of the public, to their complete assortment of Furniture, such as Mahogany Sofas, Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Spring and Stuffed-seat Sitting Chairs, Card Tables, Cottage Bedsteads of Mahogany and Black Walnut, Quartette Tables, Bureaus of Mahogany or Black Walnut; also, the *Newport Square Chair, Camp Extension Chair*, together with an extensive assortment of common and low priced furniture, such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Wash-stands, Chairs, Towel-horses, &c. &c., which they offer at the lowest prices. Please call and examine our Stock and Prices.

COFFINS of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and Pine, constantly on hand and furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. We have procured a corpse preserver, an article which has long been needed in this community, by which a corpse may be kept without any change for any length of time and yet be exposed to view. It is invaluable to those loosing friends and wishing to keep them for the arrival of their friends from abroad. The preserver will be taken to any house in Newport or vicinity by applying to

LANGLEY & BENNETT.
Nov. 8.—1y 10 Franklin st.

One of the 9 Days Wonders,
HAS BURST FORTH AT LAST!
STACY,

has opened his Confectionary & Variety Store, at 124 THAMES STREET,

2 doors above the Post Office, (opposite side,) where he offers for sale his usual Variety of Confectionary, Preserves and Jellies, Fruits, &c., Tamarinds, Oranges & Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Turkish Figs, Canton Ginger, Bird Seed of different kinds, Southern Peanuts, Brazil Nuts, Almonds, Brazilnuts, and other kinds of Nuts. The above, with a great variety of TOYS and FANCY GOODS, are offered Cheap for Cash. Former customers, and the public in general are particularly invited to call.

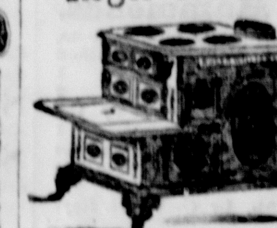
Newport, Jan. 17, 1852.—tf.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &C.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD. 7000 Danvers BRICK—hand pressed—suitable for sidewalks; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE. For sale by
Oct. 22.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

A FEW Pieces of New patterns Morning M. de Laines at
Feb. 20. J. E. HAMMETT'S.

Roger Williams Stove.



This superior COOKING STOVE is not surpassed, if equalled by any Stove now in the market. It has the largest oven of any stove of the same size, and as it is fitted to burn either wood or coal it possesses great advantages over all competitors. This Stove is *warranted* to give *satisfaction* in every way, and if not found to work after a trial of two weeks, it may be returned.

Constantly on hand,—a good assortment of TIN WARE, and a general assortment of articles usually found at such an establishment. Every article of *Tin or Sheet Iron work* made at short notice, and jobbing and mending attended to with punctuality. A share of patronage solicited.

Jan. 31. R. F. WILLIAMS, 75 Thames St.

N. M. CHAFEE,
BRASS FOUNDER,
PLUMBER
AND
COPPER SMITH.



THE SUBSCRIBER, from long experience and careful attention to his business, is in every way qualified to give satisfaction to all who may intrust him with their work.—He keeps constantly on hand every article usually found in such an establishment; among which are *COPPER and IRON PUMPS*, of every size and description, from the single action, to Forcing and Suction Pumps; Wash Bowls of every variety, from plain to highly gilt; latest patterns of Silver Basin Faucets, and Faucets of every description in use; Lead Pipe of every size and weight; sheet lead, brass, and Copper, and Castings of every kind on hand or made to order.

Particular attention paid to SHIP PLUMBING AND CASTINGS, and arrangements have been made with the manufactures in Boston to furnish every variety of Gutta Percha, in pipes or in sheets which will be fitted to any use at the shortest notice.

All orders attended to with promptness and despatch, and all work *Warranted*.

A share of public patronage solicited.

N. M. CHAFEE,
Sept. 13—tf. 210 Thames Street.

Notice to All!

THE SUBSCRIBERS intending to close up their business by the middle of June, hereby notify all their customers, that their bills are ready for settlement, and all those having demands to present them.

They have a large supply of the best FAMILY GROCERIES on hand, which they will sell at extremely low prices for cash. Purchasers who wish for good bargains, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

BARBER & BOONE.
Newport, Jan. 17, 1852.

Furnished House To Let.

THE elegantly furnished House situated on Washington Square, and facing the Mall, one of the most beautiful locations in the town and the former residence of LEVI H. GALE, Esq., of New Orleans, will be let furnished, for the season. For particulars, enquire at the store of D. J. & N. R. GOULD,
Newport, Dec. 6. No. 70, Thames street.

House to Let.

A new and convenient house containing fourteen rooms, pleasantly situated in the south part of Newport, will be let for the season, furnished, possession can be had immediately if desired, those wanting such a house, will please enquire of R. P. LEE,
June 21. At the R. I. Union Bank.

The person hiring the house, can be supplied with a good Cook, and a Chamber maid.

Farm for Sale,
IN PORTSMOUTH.

THE Farm late the residence of Capt. John Stanton, pleasantly situated on the East shore of this Island; second farm North of the Glen, containing 56 acres, a convenient two story house and out buildings, two orchards &c.

For further particulars, enquire of
ISAAC GOULD,
Newport, Aug. 9, 1851. No. 70 Thames street.

For Sale.

THE House and lot at the corner of Washington Sq., and Thames street, known as the Vaughn estate. For further information apply to either subscribers.

WM. P. BATEMAN,
Jan. 17-tf. SETH BATEMAN.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE in Church Street, now occupied by Timothy Coggeshall, Esq., possession given the 17th of April next. For further information inquire of
Mrs. H. T. IRISH, Spring Street,
or J. L. BAILEY, 31 Broad St.
Newport, March 6, 1852.—tf.

Newport & Providence.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Steamer PERRY, Captain Woolsey, will on and after Monday, March 22d, 1852, leave Newport at 8.30 A. M.; leave Providence at 2 P. M.

Fare 75 Cents.

NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
Via Providence and Boston Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8.30 A. M. train of cars, at Providence, and arrive in Boston at 12.45 M.

Passengers leaving Boston, via the Boston and Providence Railroad, by the 11 A. M. train of cars, will take the Steamer Perry at Providence at 2 P. M., and arrive at Newport at 4 P. M.

Fare between Boston and Newport, $1.50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free.

NEWPORT AND WORCESTER.
Via Providence and Worcester Railroad.

Passengers leaving Newport at 8.30 A. M. by steamer Perry, will take the 11 a. m. train of cars at Providence, and arrive in Worcester at 1 P. M.

Passengers leaving Worcester by the 11 A. M., train of cars, will take the Steamer Perry, at Providence, at 2 P. M., and arrive in Newport at 4 P. M.

Fare between Worcester and Newport, $1.50.

Passengers and their baggage transported between the cars and boat free. Mch. 20.

FOR NEW-YORK DIRECT.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE Captain BRAYTON, will leave Fall River every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings on the arrival of the steamboat train of cars from Boston for New York, via. Newport, leaving Newport at 8½ o'clock, and arrive in New York at about 6½ o'clock next morning.—Returning, will leave New York at 5 o'clock p. m.

The STATE OF MAINE, Captain JEWETT will leave Fall River every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as above, for New York, via. Newport, leaving here at about 8½ o'clock, and on her return, leaving New York at 5 p. m.

For further particulars enquire of
March 22. ANTHONY STEWART.

GREGORY'S
Boston and California Express.

FOR the transmission of Specie, Bullion, Merchandise, &c. &c., with safety and dispatch, per every steamer leaving New York and San Francisco, via. the Isthmus of Panama, and the route through Nicaragua.

KINSLEY & CO., *Agents.*
Jan. 1. 140 Thames-st., Newport.

COLLARS, Handkerchiefs and Gloves, at C. W. TURNER'S.
Jan. 3. 81 & 83 Thames St.

New Orleans Molasses.

NEW CROP N. O. Molasses, just received at H. H. YOUNG'S.

CLOTHING.
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,

REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of

COATS,
of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Sack Coats.

PANTS,
of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid Doeskins, black, blue, and dark mixed Sattinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.

VESTS,
of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.

JACKETS,
of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do., green sack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.

BOYS CLOTHING,
consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS,
such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.

PIECE GOODS,
of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, strip'd and plain doeskin, cassimere, blk, blue and mixed sattinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Clothes, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirtings cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.

HATS & CAPS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

TRUNKS, VALICES, AND CARPET BAGS, of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.

MATTRASSES, OIL CLOTHING, SOU' WESTERS &C

Please call and examine for yourselves at the *OREGON CLOTHING STORE,*
CORNER OF THAMES AND FRANKLIN STREETS.
May 3, 1851.

JAMES W. LYON,
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH
No. 226, THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

JAMES W. LYON.

Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalies, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and peculiarly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closet work.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.

April 5, 1851.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.
MORE LIGHT!
NO HUMBUG
PHILIP RIDER,
DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND
Pine Oil,
and manufacturer of double distilled
SAFETY CAMPHENE,
AND AGENT FOR THE
BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,

Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.

171 *Thames street*, NEWPORT, R. I.

Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wicking, Lamps repair'd.

THE LADIES' DELIGHT,
GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY,
PRICES REDUCED.

The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an *invaluable treasure* to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old addage that, the nimble sixpense is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to *reduce the prices* so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your *Time*, your *Labor*, and your *Money*.

N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp *trimmed and burning*, free of cost.

PHILIP RIDER.
Jan. 1, 1852.] 171 *Thames st., Newport.*

PINE OIL & FLUID
LAMPS.
B. H. TISDALE & SON,
138 THAMES STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED their Fall and Winter stock of Lamps, comprising the best assortment ever offered in this place. Marble, Gilt, and Bronze Standards, with and without Globes. Some new and splendid patterns of glass Lamps, Bracket, Mantel and Table Lamps, Girandoles, and every variety of hand Lamps,—a splendid article of Night Lamp for 25 cents.

Oil Lamps of every description altered, Cans Wicks for Fluid and Solar Lamps, Camphene and Fluid Chimneys, and every article requisite to a full and perfect stock.

Camphene Lamps of the newest patterns, giving the greatest light, for sale low. Fresh Camphene, Pine Oil and Patent Fluid, for sale at all times, in any quantity, and warranted first quality. [Jan. 1.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

THE best Spring Medicine is Doct. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters.

ONLY 25 CTS FOR A LARGE BOTTLE.

The medicinal virtues of the best Roots, Herbs and Barks are so compounded as to act in concert with Nature in the cure of Liver complaint, Jaundice, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c. For sale wholesale and retail by

R. J. TAYLOR.
Feb. 28. Agent for Newport.

A BARGAIN.

THREE HUNDRED French Embroidered Collars at 50 cents each, for sale by
Dec. 20. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

POUND CALICO.—A large lot of a superior quality just received by
Dec. 17th. F. LAWTON & BROS.

DRIED PEACHES, at the low price of 8 cents per lb. at H. H. YOUNG'S

CORN! CORN!!

2000 BUSHELS superior White Corn, landing this day, from schooner Yantic direct from Norfolk, and for sale at a reduced price, by BARBER & BOONE,
Mch 20. South side Market Square.

PICKLES.

8 BBLS. Superior quality Pickles, just received and for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
Mch. 27. Market Square.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,
(Late Freeman, Hodges & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
144 BROADWAY,
1 DOOR SOUTH OF LIBERTY STREET.
NEW YORK,

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, *New Goods*, direct from the European manufacturers, and *cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Milinery Goods.* Our stock of *Rich Ribbons*, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for *nett Cash*, at lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of *rich cheap goods.*

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes, and Belts.
Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses and Tarletons.
Embroideries Collars, Chemisetts, Capes, Berthas.
Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Reviere, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkfs.
Blonds, Illusions,, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.
Embroidered Laces for Shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.
Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.
English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.
Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
French Lace, English, American and Italian.
Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.
March 27, 1852.—4m.

COMMISSIONERS & ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE,

THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed by the Court of Probate, of the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the estate of

CHARLOTTE S. BURDICK,

late of Newport, dec'd, single woman, represented insolvent hereby give notice that six months from the 22d day of March 1852, are allowed by said Court, for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and we will meet at the office of D. C. Denham, on the first Monday of May July and August at 2 o'clock, P. M. to receive, examine and report on said claims.

RICHARD SHAW,
DANIEL C. DENHAM, } *Comm'rs,*
JAMES G. TOPHAM,

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Administratrix on said estate and being qualified according to law, requests all persons indebted to make immediate payment to her
Mch. 27. SUSAN F. KAIGHN, *Admr'x.*

Administrator's Notice

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice that on Monday March 22, 1852, he was appointed Administrator on the estate of

MARY M. ENGS,

minor late of Newport deceased, and has qualified himself as required by law: Persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
Mch 27.—6w. SAMUEL ENGS, *Adm'r.*

Cerk's Office, Court of Probate, Newport, Mch. 13, 1852.

APPLICATION is made by Abigail R. Stanhope, widow, for Benjamin Mumford of Newport, or some other suitable person to be appointed administrator on the estate of

EDWARD STANHOPE,

late of Newport, deceased intestate, with request that notice be given in the *Newport Mercury*, for three successive weeks, for all persons interested to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Clerk's Office in Newport, on Monday the 12th day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the same will be taken into consideration.
Mch. 20. B. B. HOWLAND, *Prob. Cl'k.*

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of authority from the Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton, I will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Dwelling House on the Homestead of the late *EZRA COE,*

in Little Compton, the following described Real Estate, situated in said Little Compton, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island &c., (exclusive of the Widows' Right to Dower in the same), viz:—The Homestead of the said Ezra Coe, dec'd containing about Ten Acres, more or less, with a Two Story Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other out buildings, thereon and bounded North on Land of James P. Sisson, east on land of Clarke Wilbor and Jonathan Wilbor, south on land of Jonathan Wilbour, and West by the Highway or however otherwise bounded, (exclusive of the Highway included within said boundaries, and which passes through the said premises from East to West.) A wood Lot of Ten Acres more or less in Cole Brook Woods, and bounded North on Land of John Church, East on Land formerly owned by Simeon Taylor deceased, and Land of Nathaniel Tompkins, South on Land of Joshua Austin and West on Cole Brook Line or however otherwise bounded. Two Marsh Lots in Briggs' Marsh, (so called). One of them containing Four Acres more or less adjoining the Beach of Samuel Sisson dec'd and David Sisson, the other containing three Acres more or less adjoining the Marsh of Lindol Simmons and Marsh of Abigail Seabury. Conditions at sales.

Should the above day prove Stormy the Sale will be on the next day at the same Hour and Place.

JOHN CHURCH, *Adm'r.*
Little Compton, March 9, 1852.—4w.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, of the town of Portsmouth, Administrator of the last will and testament of

WILLIAM B SISSON,

late of Portsmouth, dec., and having accepted of said trust and qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them for settlement and all indebted to make immediate payment to EDWARD SISSON.
Portsmouth, Mch. 8, 1852.—6w

FLOUR.

EXTRA and Medium Brands,
Hecker's do in Bags,
Bags and bbls Buckwheat,
Coarse and Fine Hominy,
Indian Meal, warranted good and cheap by
Jan. 1. R. H. STANTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BEING a Manufacturer and Dealer in Burning Fluid and Camphene, and in order to lay the facts fairly before the Public, I take the present opportunity of referring to the many *Dreadful Accidents* from Explosion of Camphene and Fluid Lamps and Cans, which are going the rounds in all the city Newspapers, and in explanations of the accident in *Salem*, which happened a few days ago, I copy the following from a Boston paper, which gives the following explanation of the accident:—

"It is stated that the can contained, by conjecture, about a quart of Fluid, and was placed on a shelf, at a distance of several feet from the stove in which the fire was burning. If these are facts no explosion could ever have taken place without the introduction of fire and the atmospheric air into the Can at the same instant; it is currently reported in Salem that the unfortunate victim was in the habit, at times, of pouring or sprinkling the Fluid upon the Wood in the Stove to facilitate the kindling of the fire,—and as this may have been done in the present instance and in the absence of all proof to the contrary, (the Mother being in an adjoining room) we have a solution of the matter."

Now by a carefulexamination into all accidents of this nature, you will find them caused altogether by carlessness, and, in fact, since the introduction of Camphene and Burning Fluid in this place, all accidents that have happened have been clearly proved to be the grossest carelessness on the part of the consumers, either by filling the Lamps while burning, or leaving the Wicks out of one of thr tubes, as in the case of the last accident which happened here.

Camphene and Fluid are a safe, clean and cheap article of Light; and with proper Lamps and ordinary care, are perfectly safe and will never explode, unless they are brought in contact, with fire.

PHILIP RIDER
March 6. 71 Thames

ERNEST GOFFE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN EVERY KIND OF
Cabinet Furniture,

Chairs, Feathers, Feather Beds, Mattresses of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Willow Ware, Curled Hair, &c. &c.

FURNITURE

manufactured to order, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for CASH—satisfactory evidence of which will be given to any one calling

At No. 28 Bridge Street.

Coffins of all Descriptions.
Newport, Nov. 8.—1y.

Butter, Cheese, Flour, &c.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
EXTRA BUCKWHEAT.
RAISINS IN BOX & HALF BOXES,
FRESH FIGS in small Drums,
NEW HEAD RICE,
NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,
DRIED PEAL'D PEACHES,
" DAMSON PLUMS,
" APPLES,
SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP,

With a general assortment of genuine Teas, Groceries and Spices, &c.

HENRY POTTER.
February 14. 204 Thames street.

CORNELL & DENNIS,
DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, CROCKERY PAPER HANGINGS, CANDLES, OILS, FANCY GOODS, WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS, SHOES, NAILS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES, CORDAGE, SEEDS, PRODUCE, &C. &C.

AT 22, BROAD STREET.

R. H. STANTON,
DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, PORTER, ALE, FRUIT, &c. &c.

At Store No. 98 Thames-st., opposite Colonnade Row.

Goods of any description forwarded to customers with despatch. Jan. 1.

MILLINERY.
A RICH ASSORTMENT OF
RIBBONS,
AND OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
OPENING THIS DAY AT
A. SHERMAN'S, 261 *Thames street.*

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment,
NO. 163 Thames Street.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the *latest styles*, in the most *thorough manner.*

WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Jan. 1, 1850.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.
DRAPER & TAILOR,
121 Thames Street

Has now in store a variety of new Winter Goods which he will make into Garments of any kind, in the best manner, and in a style to suit the purchaser.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1852

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.

ALSO—PICTOU COAL, *for Blacksmith's use*
CHARLES DEVENS,
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island. Jan. 1.

Soap & Candle Factory.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late SILAS WARD, dec., in the SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, would give notice to their friends and to the public generally, that they will continue to carry on the business at the old stand No. 6 Sherman street, where they will be glad to serve their friends and the public with as good articles as can be found and at as reasonable prices.

WM. G. & GEO. S. WARD.
Newport, Jan. 1, 1852.—tf.

Work by Steam.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having enlarged his shop and applied Steam power to his Machinery, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.

Sashes, glazed and unglazed. Blinds, painted and unpainted, constantly on hand, Also, Doors of various sizes.

In thus announcing the fitting up of his Manufactory, he returns thanks to his customers, throughout the State, for their liberal patronage bestowed on him for the last few years.

Jan. 1.—tf. SIMON MOFFIT.

Co-partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name of BLISS & STANHOPE, for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore carried on by Wm. H. Bliss, at the old stand No. 117 Thames Street.

W. H. BLISS,
F. A. STANHOPE.
Newport, March 1st, 1852.—3mos.

JOHNSON & HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
291 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Samuel E. Johnson, *Wm. G. Hammond, Jr.*

P. S.—Commissioners for Rhode Island and other New England States.
Nov. 29.—6m*.

BLEAK HOUSE—Dickens' new work, No. 1, 12½ cts.

The Yellow Plush Papers, by W. M. Thackray, author of Pendennis, &c.

Darien, or the Merchant Prince, by Eliot Warburton, author of the Crescent and the Cross, &c.

A Story without a Name, by G. P. R James, Esq.

Hoods Own, selected papers with comic illustrations, for sale by

WILLIAM H. PEEK.
Mch. 27. 99 Thames St.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R.I., continue to Insure against *LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE*, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against *MARINE RISKS* on favorable terms. The capital stock

$150,000,
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, *Agent.*

ALLEN O. PECK, *President.*
WALKER HUMPHRY, *Secretary.*
American Insurance Co's }
Office, June 9, 1847. }

FRESH GROCRIES of all kinds just received at YOUNG'S.

TO THE TRADE.
100 CASES.
CHEAP DE LAINES.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

ARE prepared to offer to "THE TRADE," and at RETAIL, more than ONE HUNDRED CASES NEW DE LAINES, from 12½ to 25 cents per yard.

500 pcs. Wide Back Silks,
high lustred, from seventy-five to a dollar per yd

Crape, Cashmere and Printed
SHAWLS,

An immense variety, by the Case, Carton, or Single Shawl—*choice styles*, in low priced qualities.

Linen Goods & White Goods,
OF ALL KINDS.

Together with more than our usual variety of RICH GOODS, just imported in

Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods,
Mourning Goods, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery and Fancy articles.

192 Washington Street.
BOSTON,
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.
Mch. 13.—4w.

DR. FONTAINE'S
BALM OF
THOUSAND FLOWERS!

FOR the Toilet, the Nursery, for Bathing, and many medicinal purposes. Highly perfumed by its own ingredients. Recommended by the faculty of almost every European city, and established under the patronage of every Physician in London and Paris, and thousands of individuals, who make daily use of it in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. It is the greatest luxury a lady or gentleman could wish for the improvement of health, for comfort and personal embellishment, and its delicate, soothing sensation, and the delightful softness it imparts to the complexion.

We give a few of the prominent properties of the *BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!* already well established by actual experience. 1st *This Balm Eradicates every defect of the Complexion,* and establishes in its stead beauty and health, at the time when both, by the changes of age, or freaks of nature, or disease have been obscured and undermined,—it cleanses the skin, and draws to the surface all impurities, and every species of pimples and blotches; also removes tan, sunburns, sallowness and freckles, imparting to the skin its original purity and an unsurpassed freshness, rendering it clear, smooth and white.—2d. *It promotes the growth and increases the Hair,* Causing it to curl in the most natural manner; it cleanses the head from dandruff, gives vigor, health and life to the very roots of the hair.—3d. *It is a superior article for Shaving,* Being superior to all descriptions of Soaps, Creams, Pastes, &c. As a dentrifice for cleansing the teeth, it is by far the most medicinal of any compound yet discovered, preventing decay, relieving pain, ulcers and cankers, and renders the teeth white as alabaster. For the nursery, and for bathing, for suffering infants, and for adults to promote sweetness of body, cleanliness, health and strength, and to prevent disease, eruptions, &c., there is no article more suitable than this Balm. It may be used in cold or warm, hard or soft water.

FETRIDGE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale, at No. 15 State Street. Retail, at THE CRYSTAL PALACE,
No 2 and 74 Washington Street, Boston.
Price 50 cts and $1 per bottle.
R. R. HAZARD, & CO.,
June 14, 1851—1y. Sole Agents.

DR. WILLIAM CLARK'S
ANTI-SCROFULA PANACEA!

IS a sure and thorough *BLOOD PUREFIER*, completely eradicating all morbid matter from the system. The only way to *get well* and *keep well* is to *purify* the *blood* and *equalize* the circulation. The *Panacea does it. Every family should have it.* It is a safe, pleasant, renovating and invigorating medicine, and peculiarly adapted to cure Scrofula, Erysipelas, Mercurial Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Palpitations, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pulmonary Affections, Spitting Blood, Sluggish Circulation, Humors of every description, and all other diseases caused by an *impure Blood*.

See certificates and recommendations in circulars, to be had of Agents.

Read the following certificates of Wm. Loyd Garrison, Esq.

BOSTON, Jan. 28, 1851.

Dr. Clark—Dear Sir:—Last year, suffering much from a Scrofulous Diathesis, and also general bodily debility, I was induced to test the efficacy of your Anti-Scrofula Panacea. Its renovating effect upon my system was very soon apparent in my restoration to a state of health much better than I had enjoyed for several years previous, I gained in flesh several pounds beyond the highest point I had ever attained before, and was much improved in every respect, being enabled to go through an unusual amount of mental labor and public lecturing without difficulty I used some half a dozen bottles. Your Panacea is very pleasant to taste, and permeates through the system in a very quickening manner. I have repeatedly recommended it in my paper, and among my friends and acquaintances, as unquestionably remedial or alleviative in the various complaints for which it is prescribed, and have known of its salutary effects in several cases of scrofula, salt rheum, &c. I cheerfully give you this certificate, (the first I have ever given any medical preparation,) being desirous that the merits of your Panacea may be more extensively known, and its sale widely extended.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. LOYD GARRISON.

Sold by agents throughout the country.
MANUFACTORY AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE.
No. 382 *Washington Street, Liberty Tree Block Opposite Boylston Street*
Sold in this town by R. R. Hazard, & Co.
Boston, June 14, 1821—1y.

WAHPENE.

EVERY person who has used this invaluable article for restoring Grey Hair to its original color, or for thickening the hair when it has become thin, and for preventing Baldness, is willing to certify to its good effects. It is not a Dye, as it changes the grey hair to its original color whether it was black, brown or red.

The action of the Wahpene is to close the pores of the skin around the hair, and by this means the coloring matter instead of extending from the skin and being wasted, upon the surface, returns to its natural channels between the scales or barbs of the hair; therefore there is on hesitation in asserting that by a Judicious application of this prepartion, a person never will become grey or bald. For sale by

C. G. C. HAZARD,
authorized Wholesale and Retail Agent
Nov. 22. next door North Post Office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE AFFLICTED.—C. G. C. Hazard has just received a new supply of the celebrated, and by several faculties approved, *Galvanic Electro Rheumatic Chains*, by T. F. Coldberger, which render a certain salutary effect for all kinds of nervous complaints and are recommended by them. July 5

Candied Flag Root.

A DELICIOUS Confectionary for imparting fragrance to the Breath, at
Mch. 13. R. J. TAYLOR'S.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, 1-2 gross of this most popular remedy for cleansing, purifying, renovating, and strengthening the system, this day received by C. G. C. HAZARD,
Sole Agent for Newport,
Jan. 31. Next door North Post Office

SOMETHING NEW.

RECEIVED this day at 115 Thames-st., a lot of prime *Manilla Cheroots.* Those who enjoy the luxury of a good segar, will find these just the thing to sooth the mind, and drive "dul care away." Just the article for politicians abou these times.

Mch 6. SAM'L A. PARKER.

BUTTER, LARD, HAMS, &c., &c., just received at YOUNG'S.

APOTHECARIE'S HALL
NEAR STATE HOUSE, WASHINGTON SQ.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1822.

R. R. Hazard & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists and Pharmaceutists,

WOULD respectfully invite your attention to their stock of **Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals**, selected with a particular view to their *perfect* purity. A long familiarity with the New York Market, and the prices and qualities of Drugs, as imported, enable them to furnish the *best and purest*, at most reasonable prices.

Their Prescription Desk is supplied with *Chemicals, Extracts, Oils and Powders*, from the most reliable importers and manufacturers, and our utmost endeavors have been exerted to render this an important department perfect in every detail—worthy the entire confidence of Medical Men; and to preserve its long established reputation, prescriptions are never compounded except by the proprietors themseves, *always* with *scrupulous care*, and from the *choisest materials.*

We are agents for all the popular and standard Patent Medicines, which we furnish at the lowest customary prices, and warrant them *genuine* in every instance. *No spurious article* of any kind, finds admittance to our sales-room.

CONGRESS WATER we supply in *any quantity* and at the *very lowest market prices.* Our large sales of this article enable us to receive it weekly during the summer months.

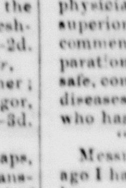
We offer a profusion of *FANCY* and *TOILET GOODS*, of the richest and most fashionable styes, and receive our Cosmetics and Pomades, Oils, Soaps, Perfumery, &c. direct from importing houses.

Our *SODA STAND* is supplied with a variety of the most modern syrups, and we confidently challenge comparison for quality of *WATER* or richness of *SYRUPS*, with any other house in the United States.

Medicines dispensed at *ANY HOUR OF THE NIGHT* by an experienced Pharmaceutist.—*LEECHES* applied.

We would request you to examine our stock and prices, both of which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction. *R. R. HAZARD & CO.*
Apothecaries' Hall,
Opposite Park and State-House.

VEGETABLE
PULMONARY BALSAM.



The *GREAT REMEDY* for *COUGHS COLDS* and *CONSUMPTIONS*, after a trial of *twenty-five years*, stands by almost general consent, at the head of Cough Medicines. It is the only standing article that has fully sustained its great and constantly growing reputation, for so long a period of time. Many eminent physicians do not hesitate to acknowledge its superiority, and with entire confidence to recommend it to their patients, as a superior preparation, which has been found to be perfectly safe, convenient, and highly efficacious in all diseases of the *Throat, Lungs*, and *Chest.* One who has used it thus speaks of it,—

"CLINTON PARK, N. Y., Dec. 26 1850.

Messrs. Reed & Cutler.—Nearly seven years ago I had a violent attack of inflamation of the lungs, which was treated by my physicians with the most powerful remedies, but with little effect for the abatement of violent pains about my chest. My cough was almost incessant, accompanied with expectoration of the most putrid and offensive kind, a part of the time mixed with blood, both of a dark and pink color. Several large ulcers broke on my lungs, which came near suffocating me. I had continual night sweats, and was reduced almost to a skeleton. My case was considered hopeless, not only by the physicians, but by all who saw me. Accidentally hearing from a neighbor of the effects which the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam had produced in a similar case, I was induced to try it. Before I had used one bottle I began to improve, and by the use of four bottles I was restored to usual health. I had used a variety of other medicines which gave me no relief. A few weeks ago I was similarly attacked, and I am now using the Balsam with the same beneficial results. This statement is unsolicited and it costs you nothing, but if it will be of any surface to only one, my object is accomplished. Yours, &c.,

(Signed,) "WM. P. NOXEN," P. M."

Nov. 1, 1851.—New certificates, to almost any extent, might be added it deemed necessary; but the proprietors feel that the article has become so universally well known, and its virtues so generally acknowledged by physicians and others, as to make it unnecessary to offer at this time, further proof of the merits of this highly popular article.

☞ *BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS*, such as CARTER'S COMPOUND PULMONARY BALSAM, AMERICAN PULMONARY BALSAM, and others, in part bearing the name! Enquire for the article by its whole name, the

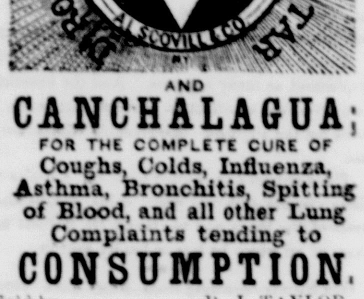
"*VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM,*"

and see that it has the written signature of WM. JOHN CUTLER upon a yellow label, on the blue wrappers. Each bottle and seal is stamped, "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam."

Prepared by *REED & CUTLER*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints, Chemicals and Dye Stuffs, 33 India Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. For particulars and recommendations, see a pamphlet accompanying each bottle. Price 50 cents. For sale in Newport by C. G. C. Hazard and R. J. Taylor.

Dec. 20 1851—6m.

WONDERFUL CURES!



AND
CANCHALAGUA;
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to
CONSUMPTION.

Sold by R. J. TAYLOR,
102 Thames Street,
Aug. 23, 1851—tf. Agent for Newport.

—AGENCY—

OF DR. S. S. FITCH'S celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhaling Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c.

Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at.

R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

LOCK-SMITH
—AND—
BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having taken a part of N. M. Chafee's establishment, is now prepared to carry on all the branches of his business as lock-smith and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand every variety of bells, locks, and keys, of the most approved patterns, which are furnished at the lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLYNN,
Sept. 13—tf. No. 210 Thames Street.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
G. C. MASON & F. A. PRATT,
GEO. C. MASON, EDITOR.
At the Old Stand--No. 123 Thames Street.

TERMS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, or $1,75 if payment is made STRICTLY in *ADVANCE.*

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the LOWEST RATES. Deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ No paper discontinued (unless at the option of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.